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## FRANCE IS WITH GERMANY FOR BALKAN TREATY

Vienna and St. Petersburg Wish Peace Terms Torn Up, but Paris, Berlin and London Are Against Such Interference

## ITALY SEEKING PRIZE

Group of Former Combatants Expected to Stand by Their Agreement Aided by Rumania Despite Austria and Russia

LONDON—The exact course foreshadowed in previous cables to the Monitor respecting the conclusion of the peace of Bucharest has been followed. Yesterday the various protocols of the new treaty between Bulgaria and Serbia on the one hand and Bulgaria and Greece on the other were duly signed by the delegates, and then and not till then was the armistice convention signed.

It will be remembered that the Monitor was able on the authority of the Greek and Serbian legations to state that the armistice would not be signed until preliminaries of peace were concluded, and this in spite of all statements to the contrary has been rigidly adhered to.

The peculiarity of the armistice convention is made clear in its terms which, instead of providing for an armistice in order that terms of peace might be arranged, provides for an armistice in order that preliminaries of peace already arranged may be carried into effect.

Respecting the treaty itself the greatest difference of opinion is manifested in the various chancelleries. It is a curious fact that for the first time for many years France and Germany are acting in concert as against Austria and Russia. Both France and Germany are supporting the Greek and Serbian position whilst Austria has combined with Russia to demand the revision of the treaty.

The wish of Vienna and St. Petersburg to tear up the treaty just signed is quite manifest, as is the wish of France and Germany that it should be adhered to.

In making a compromise on the subject of Kavala, it is known that the King of Greece was guided by the Kaiser. In spite of this, both Austria and Russia demand that the Kavala district, with its immensely rich tobacco plantations, should be handed over intact to Bulgaria, instead of, as the Kaiser advised, three fifths to Bulgaria and two fifths to Greece.

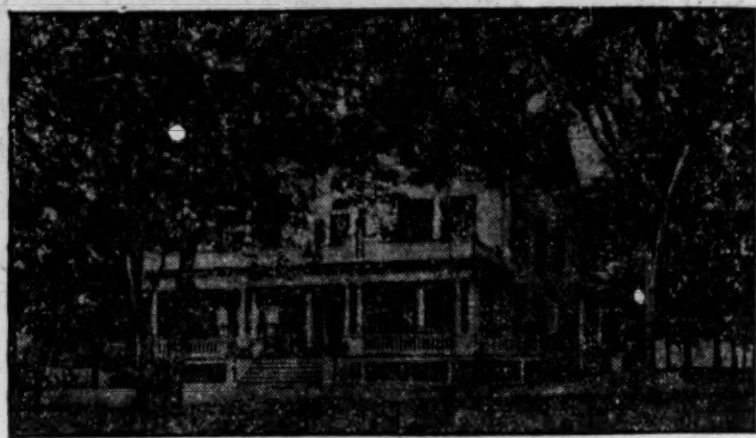
The Russian press is already bitterly criticizing the conduct of France in siding with Berlin against St. Petersburg whilst, of course, the government of Rome is playing a game entirely its own which is distinctly contrary to the wishes of Vienna. Its desire is to hold certain of the Aegean islands and to make good its influence in southern Albania.

The United Kingdom which in the first instance made a technical demand under the treaty of Berlin, that if a united demand was made for revision by the great powers the treaty should be subjected to their consideration, has owing to the failure of Germany to join in that demand withdrawn it.

London has no particular wish to see the struggle of the great powers which grew so furious over the northern Albanian boundaries renewed over the boundaries of Greece, Bulgaria and Serbia, whilst it is recognized everywhere that the successful states now joined by Rumania will turn a deaf ear to any demands of the powers which are not backed by absolute force.

An attack by Russia and Austria on the Balkan states would probably be necessary in order to enforce their demands, and such a development of the situation is by no means to the liking of either Berlin, London or Paris.

## NEW AGRICULTURE COLLEGE OF ESSEX COUNTY BUYS A SITE



Maplewood farm in Hathorne, which will be farming school

DANVERS, Mass.—Trustees of the Essex County Independent Agricultural College have purchased the old Maplewood farm for \$42,500. On the site of the farm the new school buildings will be erected. It is expected the trustees will come into full possession Oct. 1, when the school will be opened, the old buildings being used for a time.

The property consists of 112 acres, is easily accessible from all parts of the county by both steam and electric roads, and the land is particularly adapted for the purpose of agriculture. A portion of the land is under lease for two years to the Gregory Seed Company, but as much of the property thus controlled as is wanted may be rented by the school.

Part of this land taken embraced for the agricultural school and embraced in the Maplewood farm was conveyed by John Putnam to Capt. Thomas Lathrop in 1669. The farm is located in the northwest portion of Danvers, known as Hathorne.

The farm has a frontage on both sides of the main highway between Danvers and Middleton of about 150 rods. The mansion is situated at the top of a hill about one quarter of a mile from the railroad station and postoffice at Hathorne and 2½ miles from Danvers square. For years the estate was used as a fancy stock and market-gardening farm.

## WALTHAM PEOPLE A S K POSTOFFICE TO BE SEPARATED

At Mass Meeting Resolutions Are Adopted and Sent to Congressman Mitchell in Capital

WASHINGTON—Resolutions from a mass meeting in Waltham supplemented by resolutions from the Democratic city committee are received by Representative Mitchell today asking that the Waltham postoffice be separated from the Boston district.

The protests were signed by J. J. Desmond, chairman, and Thomas F. Quirk, secretary, of the mass meeting and Thomas P. Kearns, chairman, and Thomas H. Brophy, secretary, of the city committee.

Waltham's action is inspired by the report that the Lynn postoffice is to be separated from Boston.

## ZURICH DELEGATES HOME TOMORROW

With a party of 125 returning delegates to the world's Sunday school convention held recently at Zurich, Switzerland, the Leyland liner Bohemian, Captain Hiscoll, is expected to reach her berth late Sunday afternoon from Liverpool. The entire cabin space was reserved by the party. Wireless advices received from the vessel report her position as 450 miles east of Boston lightship at 7 a. m. today. Officials of the local office of the line say that she will dock at 5 p. m. Sunday.

Among the returning delegates are Miss Margaret Brown, Mrs. Martha White, S. A. Mayo, Mrs. Frances Martin, Miss H. A. Hathaway and the Rev. H. B. Cooper.

## NEW CONNECTICUT COLLECTOR

WASHINGTON—President Wilson sent to Senate today the nomination of James J. Walsh of Connecticut, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Connecticut.

## MARCONI CONTRACT ADOPTED BY BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS

Opposed by Radicals Sir Henry Norman and Sir George Marks, Government Majority Is Cut to 72—Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Samuel and Bonar Law in Debate

LONDON—The new Marconi contract was carried in the House of Commons yesterday by the government, though with the very much decreased majority of 72.

The new contract bill, which was introduced by Mr. Masterman, was at once opposed by two well-known Radicals, Sir Henry Norman and Sir George Marks, the latter of whom pointed with immense satisfaction to the fact that the 14 points in the old contract to which he had taken objection had disappeared in the new one.

The gist of Sir Henry Norman's objection lay in the fact that the service could be better undertaken by the government itself. Later in the debate an amendment was proposed by Lord Robert Cecil, who declared that the action of the government in adhering to the contract was really a matter of obstinacy and to the amusement of the House described the postmaster-general's role as the role of a fool.

Mr. Samuel replying ably defended the new arrangement and referring to Sir Henry Norman's contention that the Parker committee might be desired to prepare plans for wireless stations dismissed it with the retort that you might as well request the Royal Academy to paint a picture.

Mr. Samuel was followed by Bonar Law in a speech far more caustic than that of Lord Robert Cecil and the debate was finally wound up in a few words by the prime minister.

## CURTIS GUILD URGES TREATY WITH RUSSIA

Asks Senator Weeks to Call Attention of State Department to Lapse of Commercial Agreement Between the Two Nations

## WOULD HELP TRADE

Curtis Guild, until recently ambassador to Russia, and a former Governor of Massachusetts, has sent a telegram to Congressman Weeks urging him to bring the lapse of a commercial treaty between this country and Russia to the attention of the state department.

On the merely technical ground that the 80-year treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Canada, made in 1831, lapsed on Dec. 31, Russian wood pulp, among other large imports, cannot be brought into this country under the "most favored nations" treaty clauses.

Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department recently called the attention of the collectors of the customs service to the fact that wood pulp cannot be legally admitted from Russia until a new treaty is entered into. Secretary McAdoo based his order on a recent decision of the United States court of customs appeals.

Founded on a mere technicality as it is, Mr. Guild characterizes the order as absurd, and points out that a new treaty should be drawn up without delay by the state department to save possible permanent loss of much big business. Mr. Guild said at his Boston office today that he may soon issue a comment on the McAdoo order.

## TEACHER REAPPOINTED

Miss Evelyn Warren of Arlington has been reappointed assistant supervisor of music in the public schools at Schenectady, N. Y.

## MACKEREL SELL 2 CENTS A POUND FROM VESSEL

Steamer Sawyer Disposes of 7000 Fish, a New Low Rate at T Wharf at Noon

Mackerel selling from the vessel at 2 cents per pound, the lowest price in years, marked the closing of Boston's fish mart at T wharf this noon. Just before noon the steamer Sawyer pushed into her berth with 7000 fresh mackerel of mixed sizes, caught off Chatham.

Because of the hour and the large stock of fresh mackerel which has come to port within a few days, the fish brought the low figure. The fish found a ready sale and dealers quoted 4 cents per pound.

## PROMISE TO AID SUFFRAGE GIVEN BY MR. ASQUITH

British Premier Tells Women That He Will Confer With His Colleagues on Important New Facts Now Before Him

## CLAIMS RECOGNIZED

LONDON—Yesterday a deputation of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies was received both by Mr. Asquith at Downing street and privately by Bonar Law. No report has been issued of the interview with the leader of the deputation showing a distinct inclination to try to find some method of bringing the claims of woman's suffrage to a test.

He declared that he would communicate to his colleagues important and serious facts, some of them new facts, which had been brought before him, and in stated that he was particularly interested in what he had been told about the attitude of working men and women to the question.

He asked whether the referendum on the subject would satisfy those present, to which Mrs. Fawcett replied that two members of Mr. Asquith's own government had declared, one that the referendum was the best way of stopping anything that had ever been heard of and the other that for that very reason it would be the way to meet the claim for woman's suffrage.

Replying to the question as to whether the premier thought that the government could not find a majority for the suffrage bill Mr. Asquith said dryly that governments could do very extraordinary things.

Finally, when asked if he did not consider that owing to the government's failure to fulfil its promise of 1908 something was not due to women, Mr. Asquith said that he personally had been particularly disappointed by the speaker's ruling which had made the intentions of the government impossible, but that he did feel that the position of women was one of great hardship and if they could find the way out he would be willing to relieve it.

## ROBERT N. TURNER NAMED DEPUTY

Robert N. Turner of Waltham has been appointed acting deputy commissioner of labor for the new state board of labor and industries. The commissioner of labor provided for in the act creating the board will not be chosen, Chairman James A. Lowell announced, until the field of available men has been looked over very carefully.

## U. S. WARNS HUERTA AGAINST ANY AFFRONT TO JOHN LIND

WASHINGTON—Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy at Mexico City has served notice on the Huerta government that its attitude toward John Lind and his mission are an affront to a peaceful sister nation. And he has made it plain to the Mexican foreign office that, while it can do as it pleases, so far as accepting the plan Mr. Lind comes to communicate, it will be held responsible for any affront to the man who comes as an attaché of the embassy bearing the unofficial commission of representative of the President of the United States.

The New Hampshire has been in touch with the Arlington wireless station ever since it cleared from Galveston, and Mr. Lind is fully advised by messages sent him in the state department cipher, which even the officers on the warship do not understand, of just what has been transpiring in Mexico City.

So Mr. Lind, landing in Veracruz late today will proceed to the capital tomorrow and on Monday, through Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy, will transmit President Wilson's message to Provisional President Huerta.

Just what will follow Mr. Lind's arrival in Mexico no one has any idea. The President believes that his mission will be successful. So does Secretary of State Bryan, but the few United States senators who know the plan are skeptical.

The Senate foreign relations committee today again considered Mexican affairs behind closed doors. The majority of the members are very anxious to report a resolution lifting the embargo on arms to the Constitutionalists.

MEXICO CITY (via Galveston)—According to telegrams received here today, a large rebel force has for two days been attacking Aguas Calientes and will probably be successful if federal reinforcements do not arrive in a few hours. The losses of the insurgents are said to have been heavy, due to the federal artillery, but the attackers are being constantly reinforced.

President Huerta has stated that he will do everything possible to safeguard President Wilson's representative while he is in Mexico. Mr. Lind will be treated like any other American citizen. He will not be recognized by Huerta unless he brings Huerta's recognition.

## DIRECTS WORKERS ON IMMIGRATION



(Photo by Chickering, Boston)

## EXPERTS ATTACK STATE PROBLEM OF IMMIGRATION

Different Industries and Nationalities Studied and Facts for Commission Report Collected by Group of Investigators

## CONFERENCES HELD

Intensive investigation of the conditions surrounding immigrants in the cities and towns of Massachusetts has been begun under the direction of the recently appointed Massachusetts commission of immigration, which has already selected and put to work five investigators in various parts of the state and expects to increase this number between now and the middle of January, when the commission is to make its report to the Legislature. The investigators necessarily are persons able to speak the languages of the immigrants. In making this preliminary investigation they are considering immigrants of all nationalities and of all ages, and are covering those cities and towns which represent different industries.

While the investigators are out securing first-hand information, the work at headquarters in the State House is being directed by Miss Grace Abbott of Chicago.

(Continued on page nine, column six)

## HORTICULTURAL HALL FLOWER SHOW OPENED

An exhibit of gladioli, phlox, lilies and other flowers now in bloom opened today in Horticultural hall. It will last through tomorrow. Orange colored Chinese lilies arranged in an artistic garden by the R. & J. Farquhar Company are a feature.

Both sides of the garden are flanked with long rows of gladioli of every tint, many of them the old shades seldom seen except in manufactured goods. Among them, the show from Cedar Acres in Wenham takes the lead, with its 85 or more varieties, some of them new and as yet unnamed, but known simply by number. Of these the "Fireside" and No. 157 are the two most beautiful.

Mt. Desert nurseries of Bar Harbor has a large display of aconites and other flowers. Another gladioli display attracting attention is that from Chamberlain & Gage of South Natick.

Old Town nurseries, in South Natick, are also represented by old-fashioned flowers of every kind, the special feature of this exhibit being the "aconitum," commonly known as Monkshood.

## FINAL EVENTS OF N. A. A. O. REGATTA ARE HELD TODAY

Opening Contests Furnish Some Fine Sculling on the Charles River Basin Under the Best of Conditions

## BIG CROWD WATCHES

First Race This Afternoon Is for the Association Senior Single Sculls With Winner Qualifying for Senior Championships

PROGRAM FOR TODAY'S RACES  
1:30—Association senior singles. (Final.)  
2:00—Intermediate singles. (First heat.)  
2:30—Intermediate singles. (Second heat.)  
3:00—Senior four-oared shells.  
3:30—Senior double sculls.  
4:00—Intermediate singles. (Final heat.)  
4:30—Senior eight-oared shells.  
5:00—War canoes.  
5:30—Championship senior singles.  
6:00—Cutter race for warships.  
6:30—Octuple sculls.

Thousands of lovers of rowing took advantage of today's half holiday to witness the final events in the forty-first annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen on the Charles river basin this afternoon, and by the time of starting the first contest which was the final heat of the association single scull championship, the esplanade was crowded from the starting point off the Union Boat Club boathouse way up to the turning point, which was nearly opposite Hereford street.

In addition to this, many yachts of all descriptions were again anchored to the boom. There were more of these than on Friday, and, with conditions ideal for fast rowing, a great afternoon was assured the spectators as well as the contestants.

While all of the races carry national championship titles the chief interest of the day will undoubtedly be focused on the final heat of the association single sculls. The preliminary heats in this event were run off Friday and the following scullers qualified for today's final: J. B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; G. W. Smith, New York A. C.; R. Dibble, Rowing Club, Toronto, and T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club of Brooklyn.

Much local interest is being taken in (Continued on page thirty, column three)

## COUPLE TO LEAVE ON A CANOE TRIP OF 7000 MILES

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Green Will Use 18-Foot Boat in a Journey That Includes Many States

NEW YORK—Walter Green and his wife, Hallie Coyne Green, tomorrow will leave the Clifton Boat Club wharf in an 18-foot canoe on a 7000-mile trip which will end in Washington with a visit to President Wilson. The route will be up the Hudson to Cohoes, through the Erie canal to Buffalo, to Ashtabula via Lake Erie, Ashtabula and Beaver canal to Rochester, Pa., up the Ohio river, up to St. Louis and then down the Mississippi to New Orleans, across the Gulf of Mexico to St. James City, Fla., through the Everglades to Palm Beach, up the Indian river to Jacksonville and along the Atlantic coast to Chesapeake bay.

The last leg of the trip will be up the Potomac to Washington, where a letter from Mayor Gaynor will be presented to President Wilson. The couple will return via the Delaware river and the Raritan canal to New York.

## ARMY MEN FAVOR \$13,400,000 FOR NEW YORK HARBOR

WASHINGTON—Extensive scheme of harbor improvements for the East river, New York, was recommended to Congress by army engineers. The board recommended that \$13,400,000 be spent at \$500,000 a year. Engineers at New York had recommended that \$32,500,000 be spent.

The improvements recommended include a 35-foot channel in East river with 900 feet; channel widening and deepening at Hillsdale, and a general deepening opposite Blackwell's island. The estimated cost of the East river channel, exclusive of other improvements, is \$8,000,000.

## CARRIER PIGEONS TO CARRY SCORE

SALEM, Mass.—At the baseball game at Silver Lake, Lawrence, this afternoon between the Pickering Neighborhood Association team of this city and the Silver Lakes, the Pickering team will have carrier pigeons, to which will be attached at the end of each inning, the number of runs made and the score, the birds then being released.

The object is to not only keep the baseball enthusiasts in North Salem informed as to the game, but to test the birds as to the time it takes them to cover the distance.



Union Boat Club is shown at right of picture while a glimpse of the basin is seen at the left



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# Success of Serbia Is Said to Be Result of Growing Prosperity

## STRONG SERBIA CALLED GROWTH AND NOT SUDDEN

While European Press Pictured Country as Place of Unrest and Violence, Every Year Brought in New Prosperity

### MONITOR GETS FACTS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A well-known Serbian diplomatist at present in London, in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, afforded some interesting information in regard to the recent development of his country.

In answer to the question as to whether the development of Serbia in such an exceptional manner was not of comparatively recent date, the Monitor's informant declared that that was a popular misconception. He pointed out that Serbia had never attempted anything in the nature of advertisement, and that as a consequence very little was known in western Europe in regard to the position in that country, her resources and her military strength.

Large numbers of people in the West, he went on, scarcely know where Serbia is, and when she did come suddenly into popular notice, as was the case some years ago at the time of the assassination of the King and Queen, it was to appear in a very bad light. The only news that has been published in regard to Serbia ever since has been news of political unrest. It was not because there was no other news to publish but simply because it was the only information that was sent through.

As a consequence of this a picture of Serbia as a country given over to violence and unrest has steadily been built up in the consciousness of the west, and as a result of her recent success the idea has largely got abroad that Serbia has suddenly developed unsuspected powers which have in some wholly inexplicable fashion manifested themselves within the last year.

As a matter of fact, the Monitor's informant went on, Serbia has been quietly but steadily gaining in prosperity every year. The officers of her army have been devoting themselves in the most self-sacrificing manner to their calling, and instead of discussing politics in the cafes with every chance comer have discussed tactics with one another. The army has every year been growing in efficiency. The service of the men was given willingly, and it has for several years been recognized that Serbia must prepare herself to meet any contingency which might arise in the uncertain politics of the Balkans.

If you recollect, the Monitor's informant went on, this policy of only reporting in the press what was unfavorable to Serbia was pursued right up to the outbreak of hostilities last October. It was declared that Serbia could not put more than 80,000 men in the field; that her army, what there was of it, was ill-equipped and badly officered, and finally it was declared that the country was without resources, and that a war would speedily be brought to a conclusion from lack of funds.

Well, he said, events have shown all these statements to be untrue. Serbia was able to put in the field a well-equipped army of some 300,000 men. Her artillery both in point of guns and in point of service has come to be recognized as one of the most efficient in Europe, and as to funds, she has carried on an expensive war for nearly a year and the moment there was any threat of encroaching upon her rights she immediately evidenced a determination to carry on the war to any length rather than allow them to be sacrificed.

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON  
KEITH'S—Vanderbilt, 3:45, 7:45.  
SHUBERT—Miss Helen Lowell, 8:10.

NEW YORK  
CORT—"The Girl of My Heart."  
RELINQUE—"Within the Law."  
FORTY-FOURTH—"All Aboard."  
WOODLAND, 246th st.—"Hawatha."

CHICAGO  
CORT—"The Girl of My Heart."  
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."  
GRAND—"The Girl of My Heart."  
MAJESTIC—Vanderbilt.  
OLYMPIC—"Within the Law."

## JAPAN DISAVOWS HAND IN CHINA'S INTERNAL STRIFE

(Special to the Monitor)  
TOKIO, Japan—In view of the criticism recently directed by a certain section of politicians and business men against the policy of the Japanese government in China, which has been interpreted as favoring the north against the south, the foreign office has issued a statement, in the course of which it declares that the principle of Japan's policy in China, namely, to preserve the territorial integrity of China, was fixed long ago.

It has been, the declaration continues, the constant desire of the Japanese government to avert disturbance of the general peace of the world, and to preserve peace in the far east. Every measure that the Japanese government takes in China is taken upon the basis of the above guiding principle and desire. To say that the present policy of the government is to help one party against another in connection with the present political struggle in China is therefore an opinion either based upon the misunderstanding of the circumstances or upon evil intentions against the present government.

If such opinions cause any suspicion among the Chinese the result will surely not be what these critics desire. As to the argument of those people who seek to persuade the government to favor either of the two contending parties in China, the government can never accept them for that would benefit neither the neighboring republic nor the Japanese government itself.

## CHINO-RUSSIAN TREATY IS BEING FURTHER ARGUED

(Special to the Monitor)  
PEKING, China—According to the latest reports the minister for foreign affairs, Lu Cheng-Shiang, entered recently into further negotiations with Russia concerning the position in Mongolia. Certain important modifications of the original draft are said to have been arrived at.

These may be summarized as follows: In the first place instead of Russia forbidding China to appoint officials of certain grades to service in outer Mongolia, China is to retain the right of appointment. Secondly, China will have the right of colonization in certain parts of outer Mongolia, while Russia is absolutely prohibited from colonizing in that territory, and thirdly, with the exception of sending some consuls to outer Mongolia, Russia renounces all claims to the right to appoint officials for service in outer Mongolia.

Very little is known with any certainty as to the authenticity of this report, it having been also stated in equally well-informed circles that Russia had definitely cancelled the original treaty and put forward another, the claims in which were much more drastic.

## FEDERAL HOUSE IN AUSTRALIA WILL BE ON BIG SCALE

(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—In the federal Parliament house to be erected at the capital city of Canberra, office accommodation will be provided for every senator and member of the House of Representatives.

Competitive designs will be invited for the huge structure, and although the details have not yet been published, it is understood that the premises will be such as will attract the best architectural talent, and that the conditions of competition will meet with the approval of the British and American institutes of architecture. Instructions have been issued for the complete geological survey of the federal territory, under the direction of Griffith Taylor of the meteorological bureau.

## FRANCE TAKING STEPS TO CHECK AVIATION DECLINE

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—It is a little surprising to the layman to encounter a spirit of pessimism concerning the condition of military aviation in France. The outsider, and especially the foreigner, re-

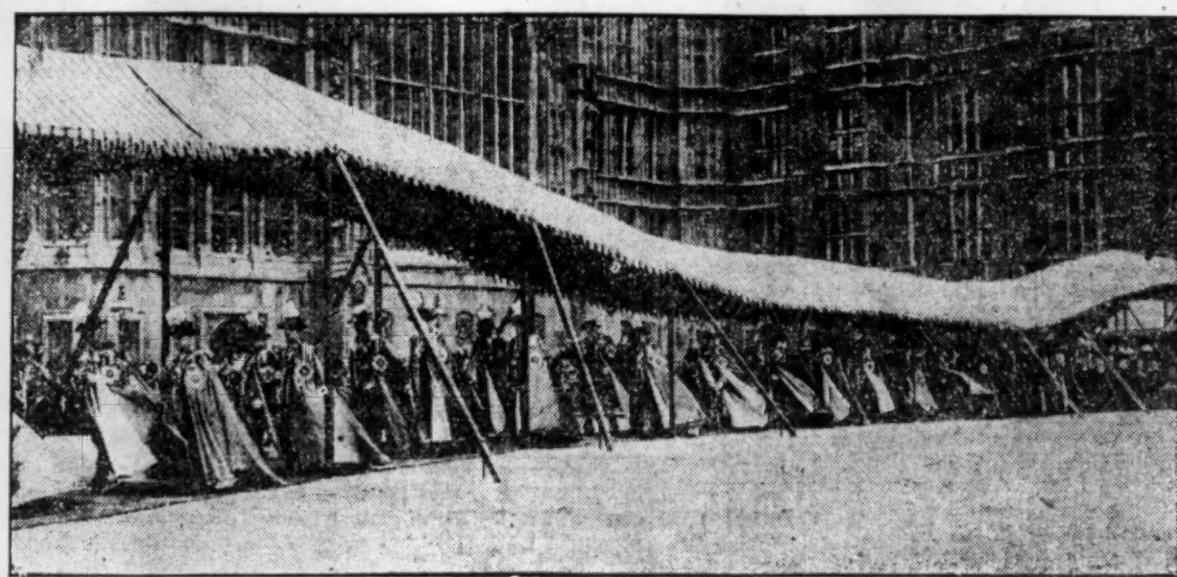
gards aviation as having attained a state more nearly approaching perfection in France than in any other country. It appears, however, that bureaucratic methods and red tape have played havoc with the magnificent spirit of energy and self-sacrifice which characterized French military aviation at its inception. "We must have the courage to own it," says the Matin, "our military aviation,

the existence of which dates but of yesterday, has entered into a prompt and deplorable decadence." It is increasingly difficult, continues the journal, to obtain candidates to the aviation corps, a reluctance due in a great measure to the unsatisfactory conditions which are known to obtain in that branch of the service. At the present time the number of military aviators on the list

amounts to 340, and many more are wanted.

That this decadence of which the Matin speaks has given rise to uneasiness may be assumed by the step which the government is taking of creating a post in the war office of director of military aviation, to which will be apportioned some of the duties which at present fall to the aviation inspector.

## KNIGHTS OF THE BATH INAUGURATE CHAPEL



Procession of Knights Grand Cross on way to ceremony, those marching including King George and the great master, the Duke of Connaught

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—By command of the King a service for the inauguration of King Henry VII's Chapel in Westminster Abbey as the Chapel of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath was held in Westminster Abbey recently.

The scene was a magnificent one, the scarlet uniforms of the soldiers, the dark blue uniforms of naval officers, and the delicately colored dresses of the ladies assembled in the Abbey making a wonderful display of color. Fully an hour before the ceremony began the whole congregation was assembled.

At 11:30 o'clock the choir, headed by the Abbey cross and the children of the Chapel Royal in their dress of red and gold, moved to the north end of the south transept, all present rising to their feet. The trumpeters standing in front of the cross bearer heralded with a fanfare on their trumpets the approach of the procession of the order, and the choir, headed by the trumpeters, moved slowly down the south aisle.

The minor canons followed, the choir meantime singing the sixty-eighth psalm.

Then the prebendaries of Westminster appeared, followed by the sub-dean and, finally, the procession of Knights Grand Cross filed into view. The junior knights led the procession and following them came the knights who were to be installed.

Then appeared the officers of the order, the gentleman usher, the genealogist, Bath king-at-arms, the registrar, the dean of Westminster, and the dean of the order. Next came the great master, the Duke of Connaught, and then King George, his train borne by two pages of honor. When the knights had taken their seats, the King occupying the dean's stall and the great master the sub-dean's the clergy conducted a short service.

The procession subsequently re-formed and proceeded to King Henry VII's chapel. The sovereign took his seat in his stall and the knights who were to be installed, after moving to the middle of the chapel and bowing, took their seats in their stalls.

The King left his place and delivered to the great master the book of the statutes of the order, the dean administering the oath. The great master then delivered to the senior knight to be in-

stalled the book of the statutes, and the dean administered to the knights an oath, which all together repeated after him binding them to honor God above all things, to be steadfast in the faith of Christ, to love the King, their sovereign lord, and him and his right to defend.

The dean then preceded the King to the altar and the former kneeling down made his offering of gold and silver. His place was then taken by the great master who handed his sword to the dean, the latter placing it upon the altar and then restoring it to him with an admonition to use it to the glory of God, the defense of the faith, the maintenance of the sovereign's right and honor, and of all equity and justice.

As the great master sheathed his sword the installed knights, who had drawn their swords and were holding them with the hilt towards the altar, sheathed theirs also and the ceremony in the chapel concluded, the procession re-forming and returning to the abbey. The singing of the national anthem brought the service to a close and the procession, re-forming for the last time, returned to the Princes' chamber in the House of Lords.

## EDUCATION ITEM IS BIG EXPENSE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The chief item in the supplementary estimate for £578,555 on account of the civil services is the £150,000 for the board of education mentioned in the recent speech of Mr. Pease, president of the board of education.

An interesting item is the additional £8000 required by the office of works, of which £3500 is the cost of adapting Stafford house, presented to the nation by Sir William Lever, partly as a museum and partly for purposes of government hospitality and entertainment in accordance with Sir William Lever's wish. Of the balance, £1800 will go towards new museum cases and fittings and other furniture for Stafford house.

## EIGHT-HOUR DAY IS GOAL

(Special to the Monitor)  
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England—At Newcastle town moor recently a mass meeting was held of 10,000 North-Eastern railway men who decided to continue their demand for an eight-hour working day.

## DUTCH POLITICAL CRISIS

(Special to the Monitor)  
AMSTERDAM, Holland—M. Bos, to whom was entrusted the duty of forming a new cabinet, has declined the honor, on account of the refusal of the Socialists to accept the three portfolios which he had offered them in the cabinet.

## AUSTRIAN BALLOON SEIZED

(Special to the Monitor)  
ROME—An Austrian balloon with four military officers carrying photographic apparatus landed at Grazia recently. The officers were immediately arrested and the balloon taken to Meggio pending government instructions.

## VIENNA CONGRESS LEADERS FAVOR ANTI-WAR STRIKE

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The twenty-fourth international miners' congress opened at Carlsbad, 200 delegates being present. They had collected from all corners of the world, to assist at the very important deliberations which are being carried on there. The president of the assembly is Robert Smillie, the president of the Federation of Miners of Great Britain. Mr. Smillie who addressed the meeting, said that the present congress was the largest international meeting which had ever taken place. He spoke of the leading role taken by the English miners in securing an increase of wages for all engaged in the mining industry, and said that wages in England had risen considerably as a result of their efforts.

He spoke of the present war raging in the Balkans, and said it was his firm conviction that if all the workmen in a country struck on war being proclaimed, it could not take place. This was the surest means of preventing warfare. Deputy Coniaux, of Paris, spoke on the same lines later on, and said that it would be one of the questions put before the present congress to decide whether a general strike should be used as a weapon to prevent a future war. John Moore, Ohio, recommended all Austrians and Hungarians emigrating to America, to join the unions which existed in that country immediately. The Federation of Workers numbered 2,000,000 in America, but the organization did not work as well as could be wished. Messrs. Duncan Macdonald of Illinois, John Moore of Ohio and Moyer from Colorado represented America at the deliberations.

## BILL PROTECTING DOGS ABANDONED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Frederick Banbury's bill prohibiting experiments on live dogs has been dropped in committee. After the first, or operative clause, of the bill had been amended, it was negatived by 16 votes to 13.

At a further meeting of the committee, Sir F. Banbury moved an amendment to the second clause providing that any person performing, assisting or taking part in performing any experiment on any dog for the purpose of illustrating any lecture in any place should be guilty of an offense under the bill. The chairman said that after consulting the speaker and other authorities, they were of the opinion, in view of what the committee had already done in negativing clause 1, that the amendment would not be in order.

## GERMAN OFFICER HAS FINE FLIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Impelled no doubt by the prowess of his French colleagues and the disparaging remarks about German aviation that have appeared in some of the newspapers, the military aviator, Lieutenant Joly, has just made an exceptionally fine flight.

He took the air route from Cologne to Koenigsberg, piloting a Rumpler Dove monoplane, in eight hours. The distance covered was over 750 miles. He made one landing at Johannisthal, and did the distance from Berlin to Koenigsberg in four and a half hours; this is about 370 miles, and takes the ordinary express 10 hours.

## BRITISH COMMITTEE REPORTS ON INCLOSURES, COMMONS, WASTES

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—A report was recently issued by the select committee appointed to consider the questions of the inclosure and regulation of commons. The committee assume that the area of common and waste lands in England and Wales remaining unenclosed is about 2,000,000 acres, although the figures given in a return of 1874 were rather more, 1,700,049 acres for England and 608,416 for Wales.

The committee consider the 1874 return to be quite inaccurate but think that their estimate of 2,000,000 will prove to be fairly correct. The report states that, in the view of the committee, regulation of commons, as distinguished from inclosure, would be everywhere beneficial in view of fires, the settlement of gipsies, and the depositing of refuse.

The increased use of commons for golf is also dealt with. In point of law, the report says, the owner has no right to interfere with the commoner's rights by making golf courses and warning off the commoners and their cattle. There is no reason why the use of commons for golf or other games should not be per-

mitted under regulation schemes containing proper safeguards of the commoners' rights.

The committee would leave inclosure to be dealt with under existing acts but consider that an entirely new act, complete in itself, should be passed containing procedure for regulation.

The new act should contain the following provisions: The absolute veto of any person or group of persons upon a scheme of regulation should be abolished; where agreement between interested parties, including the local authorities, can be arrived at, recourse should not be had to Parliament; where no agreement can be arrived at the usual procedure of a provisional order bill should be adopted with the modification that the select committee on commons should be substituted for the provisional order bill committee; increased regard should be given to the rights or privileges of the "laboring poor" and to the rights exercised by the neighboring public over commons which are not part of manors; where no one can prove a title to a village green this should be vested in the parish council.

## BELGIUM-BRAZIL TRADE EXCHANGES HAVE DOUBLED

(Special to the Monitor)  
Tax on Coffee Is Discussed by Chamber of Commerce With Reference to Its Expediency

(Special to the Monitor)

GHENT, Belgium—The board of management of the Belgo-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce of Antwerp discussed at a recent meeting the new import tax voted by the Spanish Parliament, according to the terms of which an additional duty of 5.8 per 100 kilograms is to be assessed on all shipments of coffee that are not imported directly from the country of origin. This tax, it is claimed, will prove especially prejudicial to the interests of the port of Antwerp, from which port Belgian coffee merchants carry on an important trade with Spain as this measure will tend to a certain extent to exclude from Spanish ports all coffee shipped via Antwerp.

The Chamber of Commerce appointed a special commission to investigate the question and to devise means of safeguarding the Antwerp coffee merchants and those of the port. The chamber also decided upon a basis of organization in the matter of a permanent exposition of Belgian manufactured products to be placed in the commercial museum of Rio de Janeiro, where a large hall has been placed at the disposition of the members of the Belgo-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce by Count Mendes de Almeida.

This recently organized addition to the number of foreign chambers of commerce existing at the port of Antwerp has already shown unmistakable proof of its commendable and strenuous activity in favoring commercial relations between the two countries. The Brazilian markets are recognized as highly desirable outlets for the products of Belgium's continually increasing industrial activities, and persistent efforts are to be made to obtain and to hold them.

Belgian exports to Brazil which amounted in 1909 to £34,000,000 increased in 1912 to £80,000,000; that is in the space of four years the value of shipments of Belgian goods to Brazil was doubled.

China threatens absent members

(Special to the Monitor)  
HONGKONG—Members of the Chinese Parliament who absent themselves from the House are threatened with the publication of their names in the Government Gazette. Such a course indicates that the members of the first popularly elected national assembly in China do not take their positions seriously or realize their responsibilities.

As long as this disinterest is manifest it strengthens the possibilities of Yuan Shih Kai becoming a dictator and administering the government with the aid of some kind of a cabinet. A northern newspaper in referring to the dereliction of members of Parliament points out that a more effective manner of dealing with them would be the principle of "no work no salary."

## PERSIANS RECEIVE RUSSIAN HONORS

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia—The prime minister, Ala-es-Sultaneh, and a number of other Persian ministers who have been decorated by the Czar, were recently presented with the insignia of their orders by the Russian charge d'affaires, at Teheran, the Order of Alexander Nevsky being conferred on Ala-es-Sultaneh.

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# Deficit Not Surplus Declared to Be Hidden in France's Budget

## FRENCH FINANCE SAID TO REQUIRE FULL REVISION

Deficit Instead of Apparent Surplus Is State of Treasury — Socialists' Politics and System of Accounts Declared to Blame

### TO DEFEAT MINISTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The French budget of 1913, which is now under discussion in the Chamber, is a veritable Chinese puzzle. It has been for the last 15 years a more or less unexplored kingdom to the public, none but the few initiated being able to know the real condition of the finances of the country.

In short the actual figures of the budget in no sense indicate the true state of affairs. The real difficulty lies in the fact that there is an entirely chaotic confusion of accounts which renders it impossible to find out precisely the two vital points, viz., the total expenditure and the total receipts.

The subject is forcing itself on the country owing to a budget crisis which is assuming such magnitude at this moment that it cannot pass the observation of the ordinary elector, and it is hoped that it will result in the evolution of a new method of preparing the budget which will at least give a clear and precise account of actual financial conditions. There are many people who hope to see even great financial reforms evolve from the present financial disorder.

The unsatisfactory system of accounts is well illustrated by an article by Deputy Jules Roche, which has just appeared in the Figaro. He points out that the official general budget represents that the total expenditure is 4,729,829,303 francs and the total receipts 4,729,887,209 francs, showing a surplus of receipts amounting to 57,960 francs.

### Actual Deficit

This looks, on the surface, extremely satisfactory until one finds that the real general budget, that is to say, that one which contains the whole of the accounts, shows in round figures that the total expenditure is 6 milliards, 20 millions of francs and the total receipts 4 milliards 942 millions of francs, showing in reality a deficiency in receipts of 1 milliard 978 millions of francs.

Thus in a word this antiquated system permits the presentation of accounts in a form which would indicate surplus of receipts, whereas there is in fact an enormous deficit. This state of things, one may safely say, could not occur in any other country in the world.

The budget should, of course, be a complete account of the yearly receipts

and expenditures, with nothing omitted, whatever its nature. By this means only can the government know where it stands and what it is embarking upon in the way of financial liabilities. As for the country, it is equally important that they should be able to judge for themselves what the government is doing and where it is leading them to. In France the general budget, so called, is supplemented by seven other budgets (annexed estimates). These are not provisions for extraordinary expenditure, but just ordinary estimates, which, for 1913, amount to 1,572,000,000.

In addition there are a number of so-called special accounts which likewise do not figure in the general budget, but which in the 1913 budget amount to 1,718,000,000. The result is that these extra items bring up the total expenditure to over 10,000,000,000.

### Real Facts Hidden

All this, however, has to be found out by those interested by means of individual research, analysis and calculation, such as no ordinary person is able to make, owing partly to the mass of documents to be consulted, and also to lack of technical experience. The startling fact, however, remains that at no place in the accounts, from beginning to end, in the general budget or in any annexed estimate, is this final total of expenditure and receipts indicated.

As to the revenue, the Figaro asks whether it is secured with any degree of method or regularity. The answer is obvious, for the total receipts are not estimated to produce more than 4,942,000,000, and it is therefore necessary to find 1,078,000,000, either by a loan or by new taxes. It is evident, however, that a milliard of taxes cannot be created every year, neither can a new loan to the amount be issued with impunity, and it must not be forgotten that it is more than probable that next year's budget will have to face an increase of expenditure which will even greatly exceed that of the present year.

Some solution will have to be found, and however the Radicals and Socialists may oppose it nothing short of a complete reform of the service and of the state liabilities can deal with the situation.

### Warnings Not Lacking

Warnings have not been lacking, indeed the inevitable consequences of the reckless legislation, involving enormous expenditure of money, which has been continuous during the last five years under the pressure of the socialists, have frequently been pointed out, but nobody has taken any notice. Now, however, the country is face to face with difficulties which threaten to heap themselves up until they crush those who have dared to allow them, and who have willingly blinded their eyes to the consequences.

In making the unavoidable change the choice lies between that of the recognition of mistakes, the renunciation of wild ideas and the establishment of order in national finance, and that of proudly persisting in those mistakes and thus ruining France and losing the republic. It will be well for parliamentarians to look

to their work, or they may find themselves not in the year 1913, but back in 1787, or even in 1788.

The realization by the nation of the true condition of things will throw light on the reason underlying the fierce and

unprecedented opposition of the socialists, an opposition that pits itself against every measure, whether military, economical, industrial or social, that tends to expose the real financial condition of the country. Whenever such exposure is

made it will be fatal to the socialist program, and this program is one which the new regime in France must settle with before it can establish law and order, and so effectively dispose of its present internal difficulties.

## WOMEN PILGRIMS FOR VOTE IMPRESS COUNTRY



(Copyright by London News Agency)

Advance guard of march on London is nearing Thame, Oxford, headed by girl on horse

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—All along the march from distant parts of England and Wales the women have been putting their cause and their demands before the people. Holding meetings almost daily in the towns through which they pass, they have addressed thousands of people. At every meeting a resolution calling upon the government to introduce a woman's suffrage bill has been put and in most instances carried.

The army is now close upon the capital and the first of the great stream of pilgrims is pouring in. They have been marching on the average 15 to 16 miles a day. Their enthusiasm for the cause, the good humor they have displayed, and their general bearing have created a favorable impression on the road.

The disturbances have been few on the whole, and the worst caused merely by a band of young hoodlums who moved from town to town to await them and make fresh disorders, more for the sake of a lark than for anything else. Some brickbats have been thrown, many insults have been hurled, and an immense amount of friendly chaff leveled at the women and their cause, but adventures were expected and all the marchers tried to take them in good part.

### Country Is Impressed

The undertaking has by no means been engaged upon in a holiday spirit. There was a purpose in the march which has not been lost sight of amidst the rough and tumble of the way. The pilgrims meant business, and that business was to impress the country with some realization of the widespread demand that exists for the enfranchisement of women. The most hopeful expectations of the National Union were fulfilled. On almost every section of the march large crowds assembled to attend the meetings.

The Great North road pilgrims perhaps encountered the greatest opposition of any force, and in many places the crowds refused to listen to the speeches at all, and some rough handling was experienced, but in spite of the general hostility they succeeded in arousing interest and in addressing large numbers of people in many places, notably at Barnsley, Rotherham and Sheffield.

On other routes a cordial welcome awaited the pilgrims. At Chesterfield 6000 to 7000 people came, and at Burslem the big square was full. At Bridgewater and Cardiff, at Wolverhampton and Cambridge and other places too numerous to mention, they were well received and as a result nearly £2000 has been collected for the funds of the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies.

### Three Are Arrested

A conference at Caxton hall called by the committee for the repeal of the cat and mouse act resulted in the arrest of three members of the deputation appointed to present the memorial to Mr. Asquith. These were Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Sybil Smith and Miss Evelyn Sharp.

Sir Edward Bask presided at the conference, at which delegates from legal, medical, social, political and religious bodies were present. To provide some solution for the deadlock between the government and the suffragists was the chairman explained, the reason for the meeting. He had asked the prime minister to receive a deputation but this request had been refused on the ground that after full debate in Parliament, the cat and mouse act had been passed into law.

After some discussion in which Keir Hardie, Ben Tillett, Pethick Lawrence and Sir Victor Horsley took part, it was decided to send a deputation of 13 delegates headed by Sir Edward Bask to the meeting to the House of Commons, to present to the prime minister the memorial, protesting against the act, asking for its repeal, and for the passing of the bill to give the vote to women.

When they arrived at the entrance to the House, the deputation explained the object of their visit to the constable on duty. They were allowed to go into the lobby and from there to despatch a message to Mr. Asquith.

When it was explained that Mr. As-

quith had gone to Yorkshire, the deputation sent a message to Mr. McKenna requesting that he would receive them. After waiting for some minutes, one of Mr. McKenna's secretaries appeared and informed the deputation that Mr. McKenna was engaged, and would be engaged for some hours, and could not receive them at all.

### Police Make Rush

While this was going on, a number of delegates from the meeting who waited outside, not having been allowed by the police to enter St. Stephens hall, were suddenly rushed by the police and in the melee one lady was knocked down.

Meanwhile, the deputation sent the private secretary to ask Mr. McKenna when he would see them in order to present a memorial. Mr. McKenna replied by saying he would see Sir Edward Bask alone the following day at noon. The deputation were not inclined

to accept this proviso and some murmurs of dissent were heard.

While the members gathered together in a group to discuss the situation, the news reached them of the treatment received by the delegates outside the House. Several other people who were waiting joined the group and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence began to speak. This was the signal for a number of police constables to rush up. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was seized, and the attempt made to take her away in custody.

The proceedings immediately became lively and the wildest disorder reigned. Several members of the deputation went to Mrs. Lawrence's assistance and were seized by the police and all carried to the door. Lady Sybil Smith and Miss Evelyn Sharp were taken to the Cannon Row police station and charged with a public protest meeting was held at Kingsway hall.

## TURIN, ITALY, HAS MADE GREAT BUSINESS GAINS IN LATE YEARS

(Special to the Monitor)

TURIN, Italy.—Major Chapman, the British consul-general at Turin, in a report on the commercial activity of that city, points to the tremendous advance made since 1872.

In that year statistics show that the city possessed 183 factories with 13,486 operatives. At the present period there are 5151 factories with 79,223 operatives. Taking into account the managing, technical and administrative staffs employed by the various factories, the number of people employed in industrial concerns in Turin is 93,640. These factories are furnished with 2836 engines, aggregating 39,730 horsepower, of which 33,098 horsepower is supplied by 2613 electrical engines.

Of late years the motor car industry in Turin has taken a front place in the mechanical industrial section, a place which it is steadily maintaining. Of the 30,225 work people connected with the mechanical industries, 6500 are employed in the motor car works. The largest motor car factory in Turin is one covering a workshop area of 12,000 square meters, employing over 4000 operatives, and having a yearly output in motor cars alone of from 3000 to 4000, representing a value of some 45 to 55 million lire per annum.

In 1900 this same factory was started with 100 workmen and its output at the start was negligible. The Italian export trade in motor cars and lorries is very great. In 1912 it amounted to 3117 lorries and 2778 motor cars, most of which were Turin manufacture. A large quantity of these exports, more especially the chassis, are destined for the United Kingdom, Italy taking fourth place among those countries exporting to the United Kingdom.

Of late a company has been formed in Turin for the manufacture of biplanes and Blériot monoplanes. The workshops are situated in the Corso Peschiera and capable of producing 200 machines per annum. The company has secured the

services of French workmen from the Blériot works to instruct Italian workmen.

Another of the industries of Turin to have made enormous advance in the last 20 years is the cotton industry. At the present time there are six cotton mills employing 5500 people, making use of engines aggregating 4200 horsepower. The total number of looms is 4820, employing 75,000 spindles. Statistics show that in 1890 this industry only employed 2083 workpeople with engines aggregating 490 horsepower, 1440 looms and 4000 spindles.

### N. S. W. LINE WILL OPEN VAST AREA OF FARMING LAND

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The New South Wales government in pursuance of their policy of closer settlement, are building a railway between Wyalong and Lake Cudgellico in the Northern Riverina, which will open up a vast area of arable land for agricultural purposes.

In performing the ceremony of turning the first sod of the new railway, the premier, Mr. McGowan, said that within the vicinity of the line there were 2,037,500 acres of excellent land. The railway will traverse 70 miles of the finest wheat country, with an average annual rainfall of 18½ inches. Altogether there are about 6,000,000 acres of crown lands in this territory suitable for wheat growing, provided railway communication be established.

Within easy access of the line at least 1500 families can be settled, and there is apparently not a single acre of poor land in this great wheat belt. Moreover, this district is admirably adapted for closer settlement, inasmuch as the land can be easily and cheaply prepared for the plow owing to the pioneering work put in by the pastoralists, who have already partially cleared most of the area.

## RUSSIA'S AUTOMOBILES MOSTLY OF AMERICAN OR GERMAN MAKE

(Special to the Monitor)

ODESSA, Russia.—The report on the trade of Odessa and district, issued by the British consul contains some interesting information on the import of motor cars into southern Russia. It shows that so far the market is almost entirely in the hands of America and Germany. American cars which are by far the most numerous are of a cheap make and consequently popular, but whether they will stand the wear of rough roads it has not yet been possible to ascertain.

This year alone, the number of American cars imported into the country is 800. The consul is of the opinion that if British makers intend to secure a market for themselves the time to do so is now, for the Russian public have not yet made up their minds as to the best car to purchase. A good strong British car suited to bad roads, which

could be retailed for not too high a price, would obtain a sale.

British firms would, however, the report continues, have to grant their agents better terms of payment than they do at present. The vice-consul of Kharkoff speaking on the same subject says that the growth of the trade in automobiles has been much more rapid than even people acquainted with the country could have predicted. It is possible to use cars practically the whole year round in south Russia, and they have been consequently much in demand as a means of transport on country estates and in the Donetz mining district.

A number of agencies for the sale of cars have opened in Kharkoff and competition is becoming severe. As appears to be unavoidable in a country like Russia, with huge possibilities and little cash, continues the report, the giving of credits is becoming very usual in the new trade.

## WOMAN MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT IS GUEST IN VIENNA

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—At the meeting of women in Vienna convened by the Imperial Women's Association, the guest and chief speaker was Frau Luise Kailhan, member of the Norwegian Parliament, and vice president of the Radical party.

Frau Kailhan said that the women of Norway had perfect political equality with the men, and had done much good work in the social and economical field. They provided towns and country places with continuation classes and home-keeping schools for girls, and the instruction classes in the care of infants had proved of the greatest value. By establishing a direct connection between producer and consumer they had done much to reduce the price of foodstuffs and, consequently, the cost of living.

Frau Helene Granitsch spoke very strongly on economical worries in daily life. Her theme was "Middle class budget and one-day luxuries," meaning by one-day luxuries the thousands of valueless and useless things which are controlled by fashion, and the acquisition of which has become, especially among the people of limited means, almost a thoughtless habit.

The aversion from giving sensible and useful presents, Frau Granitsch said, came under this category, whole industries existing merely to satisfy the demands for these useless articles which increased the expenses of a life already expensive enough.

## MILK RECORDING MOVE IS PRAISED FOR CUMBERLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

MARYPORT, England.—The prizes gained during the year by the students of the Aspatia Agricultural College were recently presented to them by W. Edward Wooley, president of the Surveyors' Institution. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., president of the college, was in the chair.

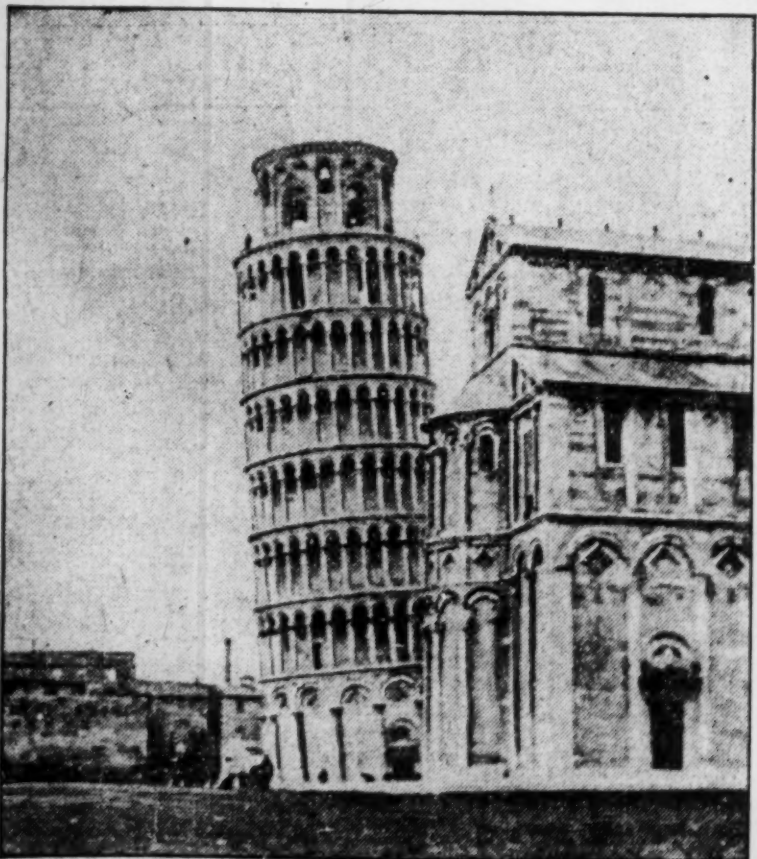
Referring to the great dairy industry of Cumberland, the principal, J. Smith Hill, said that it made Carlisle the largest center, apart from Derby, in the whole of England for the number of dairy cows entering its market. Milking records had advanced the price of pedigree Ayrshires for export by 50 per cent.

The development commissioners had granted £5000 for the current year for milk recording societies, and Cumberland shorthorn breeders should get a share of it. Their local agricultural societies, which had been languishing in recent years, would revive as a result of this milk recording movement.

Mr. Wooley and Parkin Moore spoke in support of the principal's proposal for the establishment of milk records. The former said there were no better nor harder cattle than Cumberland shorthorns and milk registration would greatly increase their value.

Parkin Moore said that shorthorn breeders were divided into two camps, those who bred for beef and export trade and those who bred for milk and the home market. Milk records would help the development of dairy cattle.

## LEANING TOWER OF PISA WILL RECEIVE MUCH NEEDED REPAIRS



(Reproduced by permission)

Leaning tower of Pisa considered one of the finest church campanili in Italy

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME.—It has been found necessary to take steps to strengthen the famous leaning tower of Pisa. For some time past the structure has been under careful examination, but its condition has quite recently become so grave that immediate action has been forced upon the authorities. Investigations have brought to light the startling fact that the tower which has always overhung its base by 13 feet, is now 14 feet out of the perpendicular.

Its foundations rest upon wooden piles driven into the boggy ground, and the general opinion is that these are decaying or settling down. A committee with the director general of fine arts for president has decided to drain the subterra-

nean part of the tower, where water from the river Arno may have percolated, to underpin the structure, and broaden the foundations.

For long it was supposed that the inclination of the tower of Pisa was intended by its builders, but this idea has been abandoned, for a careful scrutiny shows that, as the work advanced, the levels were altered so as to keep the center of gravity within the base. It is certain that about 35 feet of the present structure had been erected when the walls began to lean, and the first settlement occurred.

The tower is 172 feet in height and about 51 in diameter, and is considered to be one of the finest examples of church campanili in Italy.

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1 Coatee Dress, Rex model.....	49.50	<b>27.50</b>
1 Black Taffeta Dress, Drecoll.....	250.00	<b>75.00</b>
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	Value	Price
1 Brown Eponge Dress.....	25.00	<b>15.00</b>
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3 Navy Serge Dresses.....	25.00	<b>15.00</b>
1 Navy Serge Dress.....	25.00	<b>16.50</b>

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1 Emb. Net Gown, pink coatee.....	35.00	<b>19.50</b>
10 White Crepe Dresses.....	25.00	<b>19.50</b>
1 Embroidered Net Gown.....	35.00	<b>16.50</b>
1 Embroidered Net Dress.....	39.50	<b>25.00</b>
4 Lace Dresses, three flounce.....	25.00	<b>19.50</b>
1 Embroidered Voile Dress.....	80.00	<b>50.00</b>

## Evening Gowns

	Value	Price
1 Yellow Charmeuse Silk Dress.....	25.00	<b>10.00</b>
1 Charmeuse and Lace Gown.....	39.50	<b>16.50</b>
2 Evening Dresses.....	75.00	<b>48.00</b>
1 Black and White Tunic Gown.....	55.00	<b>25.00</b>
1 Pink Chiffon Gown, beaded.....	62.50	<b>25.00</b>
1 Charmeuse and Lace Gown.....	125.00	<b>35.00</b>
1 Pink Beaded Tunic Dress.....	48.00	<b>15.00</b>
1 Pink Net Gown, beaded.....	85.00	<b>55.00</b>
1 Imported Evening Gown.....	150.00	<b>45.00</b>

## New Serge Street Dresses

In several models—one very effectively trimmed with the new plaid silk—others tailored styles. Special, at.....

## Tub Skirts

	Value	Price
12 Oyster White Linen Skirts.....	5.50 & 6.00	<b>4.00</b>
10 Gray Mixed Linen Skirts.....	4.50	<b>3.00</b>
12 Natural Linen Skirts.....	4.00	<b>3.00</b>
8 White Linen Skirts.....	3.50	<b>2.25</b>
1 White Flannel Skirt.....	10.00	<b>7.50</b>
12 Khaki Skirts.....	4.00	<b>3.00</b>

## Misses' Skirts

Values 5.00 to 6.50

Balance of our Misses' Skirts—white and natural linen, and navy ratine, slit, button through models, belted backs—hip pockets—Lengths 34 to 37—Belts 22 to 25.

## 27 Linen Eponge and Ratine Dresses

In coat styles—nearly all tailored models—with coatees of colored materials and white skirts. Regular values range from 16.50 to 25.00. All priced.....

## 32 Ratine and Linen Dresses

In tailored models—coatee styles—coatees of colored eponge and linen, skirts of white linen. Regular values range from 25.00 to 35.00. All priced.....

## Sport Coats

	Value	Price
1 Rose Striped Coat.....	28.00	<b>14.50</b>
1 Red and Green Striped Coat.....	35.00	<b>19.00</b>
1 Imported Coat.....	80.00	<b>18.50</b>
1 Green Serge Coat.....	25.00	<b>10.00</b>

## Street Coats

	Value	Price
1 Blue Serge Street Coat.....	40.00	<b>10.00</b>
1 Blue Needle Cord Coat.....	60.00	<b>35.00</b>
1 Black Coat, Cossack style.....	45.00	<b>35.00</b>
1 White Eponge Draped Coat.....	35.00	<b>25.00</b>
1 Imported Tan Coat.....	125.00	<b>25.00</b>
1 Blue Wool-Velour Coat.....	45.00	<b>22.50</b>
1 Brown and White Check Coat.....	22.50	<b>14.50</b>
1 Blue Mohair Coat.....	58.00	<b>25.00</b>
1 Gray Striped Coat.....	30.00	<b>14.50</b>
1 Red Coat, black moire trimmed.....	25.00	<b>12.50</b>
1 Striped Red Eponge Coat.....	40.00	<b>22.50</b>
1 Fancy Blue Eponge Coat.....	50.00	<b>25.00</b>
1 Tan Brocade Eponge Coat.....	50.00	<b>15.00</b>

## Top Coats

	Value	Price
1 Brocade Eponge Coat.....	35.00	<b>19.50</b>
1 Tan Stripe Eponge Coat.....	30.00	<b>19.50</b>
1 Rose Eponge Coat.....	30.00	<b>18.50</b>
1 Tan Eponge Coat, moire trimmed.....	30.00	<b>19.50</b>
1 Brown Zibeline Top Coat.....	55.00	<b>30.00</b>

## Silk Coats

	Value	Price
1 Long Black Satin Coat.....	195.00	<b>75.00</b>
1 Blue Brocade Charmeuse Coat.....	25.00	<b>16.50</b>
1 Blue Silk Matelasse Wrap.....	25.00	<b>16.50</b>
2 Short Silk Faille Coats.....	48.00	<b>25.00</b>
3 Evening Capes, marabout trim'd.....	28.50	<b>12.50</b>
1 Navy Charmeuse Coat.....	50.00	<b>16.50</b>
2 Fancy Chiffon Coats, Ostrich trim'd.....	50.00	<b>25.00</b>
2 Light Blue Charmeuse Coats.....	35.00	<b>17.50</b>
1 Blue Chiffon Coat.....	95.00	<b>37.50</b>
1 Blue Charmeuse Model Coat.....	150.00	<b>22.50</b>
1 Rose Charmeuse Model Cape.....	65.00	<b>35.00</b>
1 Silk Matelasse Coat.....	55.00	<b>40.00</b>

## Fifty-Five Misses' Coats

Regular Values 16.50 to 20.00

Three-quarter length and sport styles. Belted Sport Coats, raglan shoulders or long waisted effects, in tan, gray and brown mixtures—red paces, chinchillas and plaids. Also Top Coats, in navy serge or black and white checks—and a few moire silk coats. Sizes 14 to 18.

All 10.00

## Tailored Suits

	Value	Price
1 Fancy Weave Tan Suit.....	25.00	<b>10.50</b>
1 Basket Weave Red Suit.....	35.00	<b>12.50</b>
1 Pink Cheviot Tailored Suit.....	40.00	<b>14.50</b>
1 Rose Brocade Eponge Suit.....	45.00	<b>19.50</b>
1 Apricot Serge Tailored Suit.....	22.50	<b>10.50</b>
1 Cheviot Tailored Suit.....	40.00	<b>14.50</b>
1 Fancy Striped Suit, Paquin.....	200.00	<b>45.00</b>
1 Tan Poplin Blouse Suit.....	48.00	<b>25.00</b>
1 Navy Needle Cord Suit.....	53.00	<b>19.50</b>
2 Tan Bedford Cord Suits.....	35.00	<b>14.50</b>
1 Fancy Tan Poplin Suit.....	40.00	<b>20.00</b>
1 Navy Weave Apricot Suit.....	25.00	<b>10.50</b>
2 Brown Mixed Norfolk Suits.....	35.00	<b>14.50</b>
1 Navy Suit, white hair line.....	25.00	<b>10.50</b>
1 Tan Serge Tailored Suit.....	30.00	<b>10.50</b>
1 Grey Mixed Norfolk Suit.....	48.00	<b>25.00</b>
1 Navy Bulgarian Blouse Suit.....	40.00	<b>19.50</b>
1 Navy Serge Suit.....	40.00	<b>19.50</b>
1 Navy Black Serge Suit.....	21.50	<b>10.50</b>
3 Black Serge Suits.....	35.00	<b>19.50</b>
1 Brown Serge Suit.....	30.00	<b>10.50</b>

## Silk Suits

	Value	Price
1 Brown Brocade Silk Suit.....	95.00	<b>45.00</b>
1 King's Blue Poplin Suit.....	48.00	<b>30.00</b>
7 Emb. Three-Piece Blk. Silk Suits.....	205.00	<b>70.00</b>
1 Navy Poplin Silk Suit.....	95.00	<b>65.00</b>
2 Mohair Suits.....	40.00	<b>20.00</b>

## Linen Suits

	Value	Price
1 Striped Linen Crash Suit.....	55.00	<b>14.50</b>
2 Pink Emb. Linen Suits.....	35.00	<b>18.50</b>
1 Pink Combination Linen Suit.....	39.50	<b>16.50</b>
2 Light Blue Crepe Suits.....	35.00	<b>18.50</b>
1 Fancy Trimmed Linen Suit.....	60.00	<b>14.50</b>
1 Russian Green Linen Suit.....	35.00	<b>14.50</b>
1 Oxford Grey Mixed Linen Suit.....	18.50	<b>9.50</b>
1 Tan with Black Line Linen Suit.....	30.00	<b>10.50</b>
1 Fancy Tan Ratine Suit.....	48.00	<b>20.00</b>
1 Dressy Tan Ratine Suit.....	55.00	<b>25.00</b>
1 Fancy Grey Linen Suit.....	60.00	<b>14.50</b>
1 Copenhagen Linen Suit.....	50.00	<b>10.50</b>
1 Blue Ratine Suit.....	35.00	<b>18.50</b>
1 White Hand Emb. Linen Suit.....	40.00	<b>20.00</b>
1 White Trim Linen Suit.....	30.00	<b>10.50</b>
2 White Russian Blouse Linen Suits.....	18.50	<b>8.50</b>
1 Tailored White Linen Suit.....	25.00	<b>8.50</b>
4 White Serge Suits.....	22.50	<b>15.00</b>
1 White Belted Corduroy Suit.....	40.00	<b>25.00</b>

## Odd Waists

	Value	Price
5 White Net Waists.....	7.50	<b>3.75</b>
2 Charmeuse and Chiffon Waists.....	16.50	<b>6.75</b>
4 Unlined Chiffon Waists.....	10.50	<b>4.85</b>
2 Navy Blue Chiffon Waists.....	12.50	<b>6.95</b>
3 Wistaria Charmeuse Waists.....	15.75	<b>9.75</b>
10 Crepe de Chine Waists.....	5.75	<b>3.75</b>
3 Emb. Crepe Persian Blouses.....	21.75	<b>15.00</b>
4 Crepe de Chine Waists.....	10.75	<b>6.75</b>

## Ninety-Six Waists

Crepe, Voile, Batiste and Plain Voile  
Values Range up to 3.50  
All Priced 1.00, 1.50 and 1.95  
Low embroidered collars, also high neck lace trimmed models—open front—some styles in all sizes—others odd pieces and one or two of a size.

## Seventy-Nine Waists

Batiste, crepe, voile, crepe de chine and wash silks  
Values Range up to 9.00  
All Priced 4.85  
Low and high neck styles, flat collars, some hand made—nearly all odd pieces, reduced from our regular stock.

## Fifty-Six Waists

Values 10.50, 15.00 and 17.50  
All Priced 6.75, 8.50 and 9.75  
Many of them hand made—plain and embroidered crepes, chiffons, French voiles, crepe de chine and batiste—some with satin vests—some filet and Irish lace trimmed.

For  
Misses  
and  
Women

## The Greatest Values of the Season 206 Inexpensive Wash Dresses

Selling regularly at 6.50, 9.50, 10.50 and 12.50  
All to be placed on sale Monday for the first time

at 2.95 and 3.95

For  
Women  
and  
Misses

Two hundred and six dresses in seven styles and in a full assortment of colors, sizes and materials. Every dress fresh and new from the makers.  
Note—This lot is made up of what is known as "catalog numbers" or special styles brought out for one of the finest department stores in New York City to illustrate in catalogs. Such styles are always the best and represent what are termed "leaders." The manufacturer contracted to keep on hand a certain number of these dresses until August 1st, for immediate deliveries. He had only 206 and we bought them very, very low indeed.

Ratine Dresses—Three styles—daintily trimmed with embroidery collars, cuffs, vestees and large pearl buttons—also with white ratine collars, cuffs, vestees and frill. All sizes, 14 to 18 and 34 to 42.  
Coat Dresses—Three styles—one with coatee of ratine, hand emb., in polka dot design—separate white skirt with drape in side—another model with coatee of college stripes and white ratine skirt—and another of embroidered linen in one-piece dress effect.  
Striped Voile Dresses—With embroidery collar and cuffs and draped skirt; also navy and black striped voile, Bulgarian wash collars and cuffs; sizes range from 14 to 18 and 34 to 44.

## Beautiful Expensive

## Hand Embroidered Neckwear

On Monday Chandler & Co. will place on sale a collection of these beautiful hand embroidered pieces, the contents of a package just received from an importer and maker of exclusive styles. Much of it trimmed with real laces.

## At About Half Price—Some Less

The following illustrate the remarkable values:

	Value	Price
Fichus.....	1.50, 2.00, 2.50 to 25.00	<b>1.50, 2.50, 3.50 to 12.50</b>
Jabots.....	1.50, 2.00, 3.50 to 7.50	<b>.50, .95, 1.95 to 3.50</b>
Chemisettes.....	1.00, 2.00, 3.00 to 6.50	<b>.50, 1.00, 1.50 to 3.50</b>
Dutch Collars With Frills.....	1.00, 2.00 to 3.00	<b>.50, 1.00 to 1.50</b>

**Chandler & Co.**  
Tremont St., near West

## Finest Table Linens

From McCrum, Watson & Mercer, the  
World Famous Belfast, Ireland, house,

## At 25% Discount

## From Belfast

Months ago, by placing large contracts in the Belfast market for their August Linen Sale, Chandler & Co. were able to secure large reductions from the manufacturers.

These Linens are the magnificent qualities seen on the palatial steamships and in the dining rooms of the famous hotels here and abroad.

	Value	Price
2 Yd. Sq. Table Cloths.....	6.75	<b>5.00</b>
2 Yd. Sq. Table Cloths.....	7.50	<b>5.60</b>
Other qualities reduced to 6.00 and 6.75		
2x2½ yd. Table Cloths.....	8.50	<b>6.35</b>
2x2½ yd. Table Cloths.....	9.50	<b>7.00</b>
Other qualities reduced to 7.50 and 8.50		
2¼x2¼ yd. Table Cloths.....	8.75	<b>6.50</b>
2¼x2¼ yd. Table Cloths.....	9.50	<b>7.50</b>
Other qualities reduced to 7.85 and 9.00		
2½x2½ yd. Table Cloths.....	10.75	<b>8.00</b>
2½x2½ yd. Table Cloths.....	12.00	<b>9.00</b>
Another quality reduced to 9.85		
25x25-inch Napkins.....	9.50	<b>7.00</b>
25x25-inch Napkins.....	11.25	<b>8.50</b>
Other qualities reduced to 10.00 and 11.50		
27x27-inch Napkins.....	11.00	<b>8.50</b>
27x27-inch Napkins.....	13.00	<b>9.85</b>
Other qualities reduced to 11.50 and 13.50		

## Sale of Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose

Thousands of pairs were sold during the past week, but the original purchase was an enormous one and there still remains an excellent assortment to choose from.

Women's 1.00 Silk Hose at 65c—Plain black and colors in light, gauze and medium weights—garter tops of ingrain lisle and double silk lisle; also inner lined lisle double garter tops, soles and toes—extra spliced lisle and silk lisle soles and inner lisle thread soles. Value 1.00.....	<b>65c</b>
Women's 1.50 Silk Hose at 95c—Light, medium and gauze weights—extra double spliced garter tops, all silk garter tops, inner lined lisle garter tops, double spliced all silk soles, inner lined silk lisle soles and extra triple spliced heels, soles and toes. Value 1.50.....	<b>95c</b>

## Three Hundred White Petticoats

The Kind and Quality You Would Expect to Get for 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00. All.....

The flounces are deep and of fine quality embroideries—the tops are of fine cambric and nainsook—the finish and workmanship equal to that of 2.00 and 2.50 white skirts.

**Chandler & Co.**  
Tremont St., near West

## BOARD OF TRADE SEEKS TO RETAIN CONSTELLATION

Providence Men Send Protests to Congressmen Against Frigate's Removal From Newport

NEWPORT, R. I.—Removal of the frigate Constellation from Newport to Baltimore was resisted Friday by the Providence Board of Trade when letters of protest were sent to the Rhode Island congressional delegation.

The plan to have the Constellation sent to Baltimore developed when Representative Linticum of Maryland introduced a measure appropriating \$50,000 for the "repair and fitting out" of the frigate "for exhibition purposes."

The protests point out that the ship has become an attraction to visitors to Rhode Island.

## COAL TRUST SUIT FOR READING CO.

WASHINGTON — Attorney-General McReynolds has announced that a suit against the Reading Company will be the first step in connection with activities against the so-called hard coal trust by the department of justice.

Frederic R. Coudert of New York has been retained as a special assistant attorney-general, to take charge of the department's investigation of the trust.

## PEACH CANTALOUPE, NATIVE APPLES AND SWEET CORN WEEK'S PRODUCE FEATURES

Market worn travelers have been refreshed this week by the sight of the gladioli in the stalls among the vegetables, adding a touch of freshness and attractiveness to the rows of fruits and vegetables which appear week after week in the same places.

The housewife can now reckon on a certain amount for expenditure on the home table each week as the prices remain about the same. Blueberries have been discovered in a few stalls this week at 15 cents a basket but for the most part they remain 20 cents. Large beautiful berries are found in plenty. Six or eight for a quarter makes the cantaloupe a popular fruit. The variety selling at this price is known as the peach cantaloupe. It is small and sweet. Native apples found in scarce and scattered quantities a few days ago now fill their allotted space, no longer green and hard but with rosy surface and fresh juicy pulp at eight cents a quart.

Oranges at 50 and 60 cents a dozen attract the few. Strawberries are a dream of the past and raspberries will soon join in the ranks of fruits out of season. Temptingly arrayed on every street corner are tiers of pears at 15 cents a dozen and plums as low as 5 cents a dozen. The black letters of the sign "Fresh tomatoes at 10 cents a pound" announce that products from native vines are ready for sale.

Persons who have sometime lived in the country and in the small patch near the house grown real New England sweet

corn are disappointed in the tasteless ears bought at the market for 35 cents a dozen. Corn is plentiful this year and on many of the outlying farms already ripe, so watch for the farmers' wagons which are driven into town once, twice or three times a week with fresh grown vegetables. There will be sweet corn worthy of the name. Nearly all suburban dwellers who farm in a small way are now getting cucumbers, beans, peas, corn, squashes, beets and carrots from their own gardens and many a one, proud of the results of his labor or of his first garden, is glad to sell fresh produce to his less fortunate neighbor.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS



## RUSSIAN JEWS BECOME ADAPTED EASILY TO AMERICAN CITY LIFE

First Impressions Those of Disappointment, but Philosophical Temperaments Reconcile Them and They Readily Affiliates With Our Institutions

TO ACCOUNT for the number of photographers in the North and West Ends of Boston who do a flourishing business it is only necessary to remember that no newly arrived immigrant family is entirely satisfied until, for the sake of the relatives and friends still in the home country, they have assembled their forces and had the family picture taken.

That was exactly the case with the Rubinstein family. Four of them came to America some three years ago; seven more came last fall. There are still two married sisters in Russia, so a few Sundays ago the 11 who are here visited a West End photographer, and as the pictures were started a few days later for Russia, doubtless by this time the sisters there have already seen how the rest of the family look arrayed in American clothing.

### First Arrivals

But America has done far more for this family than to teach them to dress differently. To understand the whole story it will be best to go back perhaps to the day I first met Bertha, the oldest girl. She was leaning on the counter of a little West End grocery store which she managed herself, trying to study out the words in a newspaper. When I asked if I might talk with her a few minutes she smiled such a gracious hospitality upon me that I knew at once I was welcome, and the next moment I was seated upon a soap box which she had immediately offered me in lieu of a chair. The box was wobbly and, to add to the excitement, curious youngsters kept poking their heads in at the door to hear what we were saying, but Bertha and I were having too difficult a time trying to understand each other to think about anything else.

That visit was about a year ago, before the other seven had come. Since then the little grocery store has become one of my favorite haunts, and by piecing together the bits of information I have gained by successive visits I have learned not only Bertha's story but to some extent the story of the family.

### Former Hardships

"The reason my father decided to come to America," Bertha told me during one of our chats, "was because had circumstances surrounded us and business was slow." That was her graphic way of saying that Jews have a hard time to get along in Russia. Then she told me that her father had kept a store in the little village where they lived, a village where the houses were nearly all clustered at the center, and through which ran a branch of the Volga river. Round about the village there were forests, farms and orchards, and beside their own house, which stood near the river, was a garden full of fragrant flowers.

The children all went to the Hebrew school in the mornings and had a private teacher at the house in the afternoons. There seemed to be little time for playing, for their father often needed help in the store, but sometimes in blueberry time they did get away to the woods and have a merry time. Once, however, their merry time was unexpectedly spoiled. This is the way it happened according to Bertha's story of it:

### A Child's Fright

"The all of us went to the woods to pick blueberries," she said, "and we did not give any notice to our mothers. Each of us had a pitcher to put the blueberries in, and as we went through the woods filling the pitchers, running, laughing and making a lot of noise, suddenly we heard something behind us. As we looked behind the trees suddenly someone arose against us with a very angry face. It was the watchman of the woods. As we saw him looking at us in such a manner we became very frightened and ran like with all our might, losing the pitchers and berries.

When I got in the house my mother said, "What is the matter that you look so pale?" "Nothing," I said, "I was just playing with the girls," and tears came to my eyes. Then my mother would not get away from me till I should tell her the cause of my crying, so I decided to tell her all the wrong. "You see," said my mother, "trouble will always happen to you if you go after your own opinion, not asking your mother any advice."

### Studious Natives

But if hours spent in the woods were few, the hours spent in study were not. To pay for a private teacher for all the children, however, soon became an item of considerable expense especially after business began to become "slow." In America, they had heard, there was a chance for everyone to get an education free; in America times were not hard, therefore the wisest thing to do was to get to America as soon as they could.

At first only the father and two older boys planned to come, but Bertha, who was a natural student, finally prevailed upon them to let her come too, for if education was to be secured for the asking, she wanted her share and wanted it with all her heart. What the waiting must have been like and the long voyage to an unknown country may be left to the imagination.

### A New World

In answer to my question as to how she felt when she caught her first glimpse of America, Bertha once said,

The following article tells the story of a typical family of Russian Jews living in one of Boston's crowded immigrant sections where the earning of the dollar and the learning of English are the two problems which nearly every newcomer must face. The story as given here is told just as it happened, the only change being the use of another name for the family. The language put in the mouths of the different members of the family is that which they actually used, and the fact that the sentences are short and that some words are repeated many times only goes to indicate how difficult it is for the immigrant to express himself in the new tongue. One can learn his story only by asking innumerable questions, and even then, as the writer of this article found, some questions have to go unanswered either because the English words needed for the answer are still unknown to the one questioned.



Typical family of Russian Jews living in West End

"The new world gave light to my eyes that haven't seen lightness all the time they were looking abroad, only water and darkness. Now the brightness of the new world shone into my eyes." Knowing what Bertha's experience has been since that day I wonder how often she has had to recall that vision of light to keep up her courage and renew her hope!

At first she went to work in a shop where suspenders were made, then to a waist-making establishment. Knowing no English to start with and picking it up only a word or two at a time, she felt like a stranger indeed. "It was very hard," she told me one day. "No one understood my thoughts and feelings and I felt so strange and miserable." The work, too, was not enjoyable and living in dark rooms in the crowded West End was utterly different from living in a village home where the air was fresh and sweet with the perfume of orchards and flowers and where a sparkling stream sang its way to the broader river, and waving forests beckoned night and day.

### Becomes Grocer

In the meantime the father had started a grocery store near where they were living and Max, the oldest son, had gone to clerk in another grocery store. Joe, the most fortunate of the lot, had started to school. As for the education which Bertha had dreamed of getting, she found that the only time she had for that was in the evenings. Like scores of other girls who come to Boston from Russia, she began to go to evening school and considering the little time she had to give to her studies it was remarkable how fast she learned.

Nevertheless the mysteries of the English language were a long time in becoming clear. One reason was because words that an American would never dream of confusing sound, and sometimes look, almost alike to ears accustomed only to Russian and Yiddish. It was some time, for example, before Bertha could always make the distinction between "ear," "hear," "here" and "her"; and she still laughingly tells of the day she went into the fruit store and asked for a basket of pictures when she meant a basket of peaches.

### Another Grocery

Making waists for her living finally became too monotonous and difficult a grind, so she decided that if her father would start another little store nearby she would take entire charge of it, and that surely would be much easier than sewing all day. That was how it happened that I made my acquaintance with Bertha over a grocery counter, and just at that time she was feeling mournful indeed, for she had found that those who keep grocery stores in the West End cannot spend their evenings at school, but must perform keep the store open for evening trade.

Thus she had lost her opportunity for any schooling at all except what she could get for herself by reading newspapers between customers. Sometimes

when she got home late at night she would try to study, only to fall asleep over her books, for keeping store meant that she had to get up at 5 o'clock each morning to attend to the breakfast and put the house to rights before 7. "I am still ambitious to learn," she would say, "but now I see that it's all in vain."

### Whole Family Here

One day, however, she had good news for me. "My mother and sister and all my brothers are coming," she exclaimed, "and I am so glad that I won't have to be lonesome any more. I wish I could tell you how nice my brothers are and how I love them, especially the littlest one. When my family comes then I won't have all the housework to do. Then once more I can study." The next time I went Bertha was almost in tears. "We have waited and waited and no letter comes. Every day I think the letter will come that tells about my family, where they are, but every day, every day, it is the same—no letter."

Why the letter was delayed I never learned but the next time I went to see Bertha the family had come. "This is my sister, Louise," said Bertha joyfully, "she thinks English is a very hard language, and now I laugh at her when she tries to say 'jealous,' just the way my cousin in New York laughed at me."

Louise, I found, was a tall dark-eyed girl, who blushed because she made such hard work of trying to say, "I am glad to be acquainted with you." Then I was introduced to Robin and Barney who happened to be on hand, and was told by Bertha, "My brothers they are all very nice. They are polite, they help

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## Monday—the First Glimpse of the New Fall Styles

Imported Models and Copies of Original Models Shown in Wide Diversity and in a Most Interesting Way

AGAIN this season, and as in so many seasons past, New England's initial exhibit of advance styles for Fall will be found here.

This exhibit will include original creations selected by our own representatives from world-famous designers of Paris and also Americanized reproductions of these beautiful garments.

It will be a showing at once authentic and instructive—one which will interest every woman who sees it—one which gives added evidence of the undisputable position of this house as leader in the field of Fashion.

### HERE IS THE PLAN OF DISPLAY:

All next week, including Saturday, our entire front of Washington St. windows will be changed DAILY—an entire array of different style-ideas being shown each day. Only in this way can the extensive variety be given presentation.

### Notable features of the new styles are:

The new front and side drapings of the skirts of dresses, costumes and suits. The vogue of sashings and girdles on the gowns and on the coats of suits. The quite considerable use of pompadour, paisley and floral effects in both patterns for linings. The popularity of fur for trimming. The new pointed or spade back effects of the coats of suits. The permanent colorings of Russian green, absinthe green, hunter's green, paprika, prune, flame, seal brown, Wilhelmina blue and natter blue, brick and wood. The new sleeve effects on costumes and waists.

In addition to the New Ideas in Women's Coats, Suits and Dresses there will be Displays of Misses', Girls' and Children's Apparel as well as a Fascinating Showing of Exclusive Parisian Model Hats and many

Original Advance Paris Models in Fur Coats and Sets

## Jordan Marsh Company

### RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

I help my mother in the house and Bertha in the store. I am studying English, too. Joe is helping me, but it is very hard. But I must learn. Now I feel ashamed when I go where there are many people and I cannot talk."

Just at this juncture Bertha came in, and I asked, "Why don't you take Louise to the Elizabeth Peabody house on Charles street? They have started classes there this summer for those who are just beginning to learn English."

"You mean that green kids go there?" asked Bertha quickly. "That would be very nice. Joe tries to make Louise learn, but he would rather study himself than to do. Always he is studying. He sells papers, too, but when he is in the house always he studies."

"Well, you take Louise to the Elizabeth Peabody house," I repeated, "and there she will get on much faster with her English. And you, haven't you found a chance to go on with your studies?"

Bertha shook her head. "Always there is so much to do," she explained. "I am trying to sell the store, for it takes so much time. And some of the customers make me so much trouble. 'This is too much,' they say; 'this is not fresh,' 'I get so tired of them always talking like that. I am going to sell. But it is hard. No one wants to buy the store.'"

"And what are all your brothers doing now?" I inquired.

"Max, he is working in a rubber coat store. Joe sells papers, and some of the little ones, too, but in the fall they will all go to school again—all but Max, he must work. They love the school, and they are so smart to learn; oh, very smart."

"And what is Joe going to do when he finishes school?"

"Go to college, perhaps, to learn to be a teacher in a high school. That is a very nice job."

"But when are you going to have a chance to study some more?"

Bertha was as good as her word. Louise enrolled at the Elizabeth Peabody house the very next week, and the next time I went to the store I found her trying to

read about Lincoln in a thick library book called "The Lives of the Presidents."

"I learn so fast in my classes," she said. "I wish they would come more than twice a week. We have two teachers. The lady can speak Russian. There are many in the classes. We learn grammar and how to read. It is very nice."

"You will feel happier," I said, "when you can talk English well."

Louise nodded eagerly. "Then I will not be ashamed when I am with people," she said, "and I can belong to my sister's club."

"Are you beginning to like America?"

"Oh, very much. Here all of the people is the same. In Russia it is different. Jews separate from Russians, Poles separate from Jews, everybody by themselves. Here all the people together, all the same, all friends. Education is free, books free. I like America. It is much better than in Russia."

"Would you be so kind as to come to our house and see the picture of the family," asked Bertha, who had been smiling with pleasure to hear Louise talk so much at one time. "I would thank you to come with me."

The family group

That was how it happened that I met all the rest of the family, and found, too, that the statement that Joe was always studying when he was not selling papers was true, for he was sitting at the table translating a French play. He showed me with considerable pride a French grammar he had just purchased, and then to my astonishment brought out first a Hebrew and then an English copy of "King Lear."

"I like to read them together," he said. "I wanted to get a Hebrew copy of 'Julius Caesar,' but there is none. I would like to get some kind of a job this summer, but I have not found one, so I study and read."

This brings the story of the family down to the present time. Bertha is still trying to sell the store, Joe is still looking for a job, Louise is still going regularly to evening classes at the settlement house and the small boys are all learning English at an astonishing rate in their father's store, on the street and in fact everywhere they go.

America has not been quite what the family dreamed, but it has turned out to be so much more enjoyable than Russia that now even the mother says she is glad she came. The whole family are hopeful and happy, and even if the West End does not look to them much like "The Promised Land," nevertheless it holds possibilities that make a return to Russia the least of their desires.

"Had Mr. Chadband been at Hoylake watching some of our most illustrious exchampions upon the putting green he would have exclaimed," says the Times, "Can we putt, my friends? We cannot. Why can we not putt, my friends?" Then, turning to some of the younger competitors, still young enough to eradicate bad plays, he might have added, "Oh, glorious to be a boy! And why glorious, my young friend? Because you are capable of receiving the lessons of wisdom." There certainly were some lessons of wisdom to be acquired on the Hoylake greens.

In the actual hitting of the ball the three Frenchmen made the most admirable models; all three took the club back a long way (but without the rather labored slowness of Braid) and then struck the ball with a graceful, soothing and perfectly timed stroke that cannot be expressed in words.

"The Americans seemed too much taken up with the idea of avoiding any unnecessary movement to look really graceful; it was too impassive a style for that, and there was rather more of a tapping and less of the stroking motion than in the case of the Frenchmen, but it was a style obviously founded on sound principles and it carried conviction."

The general opinion in regard to our representatives this year in the old country seems to be that they take too long over the game. "Between the Britisher and the Frenchman no striking contrast in golfing fashion is to be observed," writes R. S. Howard in the Sportsman. "The Frenchman is not sprightly and excitable as he is generally held to be in other walks of life. He is as calm as any Englishman or Scotsman. The Americans, however, have a peculiarity which is steadily becoming more and more marked; it consists of a spirit of deliberateness which creates a feeling of suspense. How the rival who plays at normal pace views the situation it is easy to imagine. He must come to the conclusion that golf is not worth pursuing when you spend nearly all the time waiting for the other man to make up his mind to hit the ball."

This is from the World of Golf in the article descriptive of the French amateur championship: "Talking of the playing pace reminds us of the great change which has come over American golfers. Ten years ago, it was urged against them that they were altogether too slapdash, that they cared little so long as

their impetuous address and mighty swing produced a terrific drive. "Possibly they took the reproofs seriously. At any rate, undue haste is not one of their modern weaknesses. Indeed, the only cause for complaint about their methods is that they take an unconscionably long time in preparing for every stroke. A more remarkable revolution of system it would be hard to imagine."

"At La Boule, last week, Karl Schridi and E. A. Lassen were more than three hours in playing 18 holes, and the former claimed just about two hours of this liberal allowance. J. Stearns and H. H. Hilton proceeded just about as slowly, and again it was the American who occupied most of the time. It is the operation of practising the swing that causes the provoking procrastination. One practice swing is reasonable, but why a man should need four or five or six is difficult to realize. The only possible solution to the mystery may be summed up in one word—'Habit.'"

### LINER CANADIAN OFF TO LIVERPOOL

Among the 22 cabin passengers sailing this afternoon for Liverpool on the Canadian of the Leyland line are Mrs. J. M. Alden, Frederick G. Allen, A. Stanford Wright and Arthur J. David of Boston, Vernon Goodyear of Pittsfield, Thomas A. Fletcher of Ft. William, Mrs. William Hanson and Miss Jeanette Hall of Detroit, Eleanor M. Luck of Portsmouth, Miss Vera Keith Jopp of Michigan, Edwin E. S. Burtwell, Miss Sidney Colestock, Miss Bessie J. Daniel, Chester Eastwood, Mrs. Helen Frank, Miss Agnes Godbold, John Merin, Miss May Middleton, Mrs. Helen Russell, Miss Louise Ryan, W. L. Van Kluck, Miss M. Woodman.

In the liner's cargo are 160,000 bushels of wheat, 40,000 bushels of oats, 300 tons of provisions, 100 tons of hay, five refrigerators of goods and 150 cattle.

VACATION PUPILS TO HAVE OUTING  
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Following a custom of past years, the 800 children in the Lynn vacation schools will be given an outing here at Lake Quannapowitt grove, next Thursday and Friday, Aug. 14 and 15. One day will be for the boys and the other for the girls.



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## LUSTRE PUT ON TABLE LINEN

A fine table cloth should never be put through a wringer. Wring it out by hand and hang it in the sun to dry; then fold it into sufficiently small compass to be put in a deep pan, and pour a teakettle full of boiling water over it. Wring it out as soon as your hands can stand it, and iron while it is still damp. This will give a luster and smoothness that you cannot obtain any other way. Iron without creases, and roll over a smooth pole as long as the cloth is wide. Tie it with tapes at each end and around the middle, and lay on a shelf in the linen closet. If the shelves are not long enough to do this with the larger cloths, it can always be easily managed for the afternoon-tea cloths and the centerpieces.

## TABLE RUNNERS GOOD FOR GIFTS

You can buy a bolt of the Japanese toweling anywhere from 90 cents to \$1.25; it comes just the right width for table runners, and you can make napkins to match, finishing the ends of the runners and the napkin edges as elaborately or as simply as you like. The simpler the better, for the branching, flowery design, in soft green or blue against the linen-colored background, is so decorative that a plain finish is all that the set needs. You will spend at the outside \$1.50, and be able to give your friend a present that is novel, charming and of every-day usefulness.

## GLASS CEMENT

To mend glass articles take five parts of gelatin to one of a solution of acid chromate of lime, says the Louisville Herald. Cover the broken edges with this and press together, then place in direct sunlight. The mended article will not come apart, even if washed in boiling water, nor will the breaks show.

## MANAGING THE COMPOST HEAP

Humus supplied for garden and greenhouse

ONE of the most important accessories of every garden is the compost heap. The chief advantage of having one is to secure an ample supply of rich soil, more especially for use in the greenhouse, the hotbed and in the living room for plants to be grown in pots. It is a comparatively simple matter to secure such a supply, provided a few plain directions are followed.

A compost heap is a pile of decaying organic matter, principally of vegetable origin, with an admixture of soil. The decay of this organic material forms humus, one of the most important substances in garden and greenhouse soils. It adds what florists call "fiber" as well as more or less plant food. The principal function of the fiber is to act as a sponge in the retention of moisture in the soil.

The best way to make a compost pile is to place sods cut from rich old pastures in alternate layers with natural fertilizer from the cow stable. The lowest layer should be placed with the grass side next to the ground, then a second and perhaps a third layer of sods should be placed on top of the first one so as to form a thickness of four or six inches. Preferably, the pile should not be less than 3 feet wide and 5 or 6 feet long for the ordinary amateur garden. A larger size will almost always prove better than a small one, so if there is space to have it, the pile should be made say 6 feet wide and 10 feet long. The reasons for this are that there is less likelihood of the pile drying out when large than when small and that no loss will occur should only part of the mixture be used the first season; the balance may be allowed to remain for an indefinite period, if desired.

After the first layer of sods is placed, a layer of natural fertilizer 3 or 4 inches thick, should be spread above it and pressed down somewhat. Other layers should alternate until the pile is 3 to 5 feet high. In due time this pile will settle a good deal partly because of the decay of the vegetable matter, so that a 5 foot pile may diminish to only 4 or even 3½ feet high after two or three months. It is a good plan, especially where the sod is not very rich, to add a liberal dressing of "floats," ground bone, muriate of potash or other slowly available fertilizers. Twenty-five to 50 pounds of any of these will not be too much to add to piles of the size mentioned.

In addition to these, especially where there is a good deal of vegetable matter, gypsum (land plaster) or freshly slaked lime may be added. Should the soil be clayey, sand, sifted coal ashes, old sawdust from hardwood trees and lime should be added to break up the clay and make the mixture more friable. Wood ashes will have a similar effect and also add considerable plant food if applied while fresh.

The best time to make a compost pile is either in the autumn or in the spring after a wet spell, at least while the grass is growing well and the soil is not very dry. Should it be deemed necessary to make a pile during dry weather, the layers should be watered liberally, so as to provide favorable conditions for decay. It is time wasted to make a pile of dry material. Decay will not be satisfactory under such conditions.

## EMBROIDERY DECORATION FOR A SHIRTWAIST

Stems to be in outline stitch, with flowers and leaves solid



A SHIRTWAIST may be prettily decorated with these sprays embroidered on either side of the central plait. The flowers and leaves are worked solid with the stems in the outline stitch. Some of the dots are worked as eyelets and others are filled in with the seed stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 25.

## NEW STILETTO HAS A GAUGE

THERE is the nicest little affair which will be invaluable to the needlewoman who is fond of embroidering dainty designs upon lingerie and house linen—it is the new stiletto, which is made with a gauge, so that the size of the eyelet may be regulated. One of the greatest difficulties found in eyelet work (which in itself is the simplest kind to embroider) is the art of making the eyelets of uniform size. This little instrument obviates the difficulty and will be gratefully received by the enthusiastic needlewoman.—Philadelphia Times.

## THREE FASHIONABLE COLLARS

All the prevailing styles are included

COLLARS are all important this season. They are made from all sorts of pretty materials and they go far toward making the smartness of the bodice. Here are three, practically four, for No. 3 can be made round in place of square. No. 3 is made with the points over the shoulders that are so well liked and the three styles include all the prevailing ones. As shown here, No. 1 is made of eyelet embroidery, No. 2 is made of ratine and No. 3 is made of Bulgarian silk in one view and of plain silk in the other; but each one of these collars can be treated in different ways.

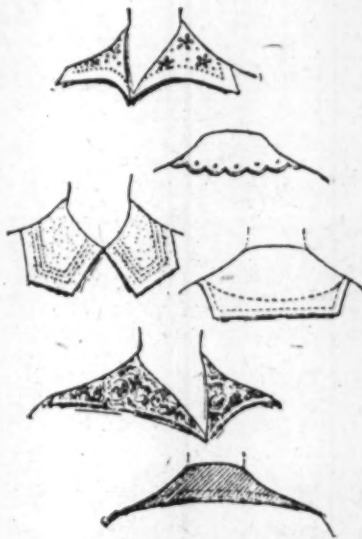
They can be made of plain material and embroidered by hand or they can be made of fancy material; they can be made of white edged with color or of color edged with white, and they can be made of sheer batiste and lawn of linen, of the sponge that is so much used and of silk.

White linen with the embroidery in Bulgarian style makes a smart collar. White voile with an edge of color put on with a fancy stitch makes a pretty, dainty effect. The highly colored silks that are so much used are effective made in this way and there are Bulgarian, cubist and stained glass designs from which to choose. Plain colored silk or satin makes a handsome collar, too. Sometimes they are finished with a thin lining and seamed edges, sometimes they are braided and sometimes they are hemstitched by machine.

No. 1 will require ¼ yard of material 21 or 27 inches wide; No. 2 or No. 3, ¾ yard either width.

The pattern of the collars (7894) is cut

in one size only. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## TIGHT GLOVES

To put on kid gloves that are too tight, hold a piece of woolen cloth that has been dipped in hot water and wrung as dry as possible, says the Louisville Herald. When the gloves have become warm and damp, they can easily be drawn on the hands. Gloves that have shrunk in cleaning also respond to this treatment.

## LUNCHEON FAVOR

A dainty bonbon box, suitable for a luncheon favor can be made of crepe paper in the form of a rose, or daisy or any flower, which successfully carries out the color idea. A rose is perhaps the easiest flower to make, although almost any flower could be fashioned with a little ingenuity, says the New York Press. To make the rose, cut petals from crepe paper and curl them around the edges of the center curving outward. The center is one of the little pinked paper cups that come in candy boxes. The petals are made long enough so that they can be wrapped under the cup with wire. The rose cup is then fastened to a green stem, made by twisting crepe paper around wire. Crepe paper leaves are added and the rose cup is complete. A large bonbon is placed in the center of each rose and the effect is very quaint and charming.

## WRAPPING PAPER

White paper should not be used for wrapping round articles that are to be put away, for the chloride of lime in it will destroy the color of the fabric. Yellow or blue paper is far better for that purpose.—Los Angeles Express.

## SUMMER DATA

The fashionable hostess has her stationery used from her country place engraved with the name of the country place, that of the local station for telegrams and trains and the number of her telephone, says the New Haven Journal Courier. The engraving is so effectively done that it is most decorative.

## SAVES SAUCEPANS

To save iron saucepans, turn each one up on the kitchen range once a week and give the outside a coating of black lead, says the Pittsburgh Sun. This will not only make the saucepans last longer and add to their appearance, but it will also prevent anything cooked in them from adhering to the saucepans.

## NOVEL HOSIERY

Wonderful ingenuity is exercised in the matter of smart hosiery, and for women who like novelties in any form there is plenty to choose from, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Curious effects are contrived with stripes in lace or silk stockings, varying from about an eighth of an inch to a fine hairline.

## Small Wares

"DESPISE not the day of small things." Every day we show little things that are above reproach in artistic value and reasonable price; and our seventh floor art novelty department is replete with dainty trifles, most suitable for birthday, anniversary or wedding gifts. When the shopper wonders where another suitable remembrance may be found, and desires to avoid the commonplace and stereotyped, our collection of unusual novelties gives scope to a refined and satisfying selection. A beautiful reading lamp, with silken shade; an enameled torchere; a dainty toilet light; some quaint conceit in gilded basketry; an ivory toned jardiniere; convenient cretonne lingerie boxes; brocade or damask table mats or scarves; charming desk sets for milady's boudoir, are among a few of the unique possibilities. When these may be obtained at the attractive prices offered the gift problem is solved.

Pease Bros. Furniture Co.  
640-648 SO. HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES

## Sweeps Clean With Ease

THE LEE BROOM is popular because of efficiency it adds ease of operation and neatness of appearance.



LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY  
BOSTON, MASS. DAVENPORT, IOWA LINCOLN, NEB.

## NEW MATERIALS IN DRESS GOODS

Among the new materials which have appeared is a cotton goods often mistaken for velvet by people who are not judges of fabrics. There is really a great difference, for, although it resembles velvet in appearance, it is neither so warm nor so heavy. It has been given the name of "Duvetyn," but the same material, when made up in silk, as has been done for cool weather wear, is called "Duvetyn."

Maharabout velvet is another of the very smart materials which is shown for winter wear. It is very unlike the velvets which we have been accustomed to seeing, for this is broadened in relief with colored flowers and motifs of brilliant hues. Brocaded materials of all description promise to be high in popular favor.

## TRIED RECIPES

### BOILED BASS

PUT enough water in the pot for the fish to swim in easily. Add half a cup of vinegar, a teaspoonful of salt, an onion, a dozen black peppers, and a blade of mace. Sew up the fish in a piece of clean net, fitted to its shape. Heat slowly for the first half hour, then boil eight minutes at least to the pound, quite fast. Unwrap and pour over it a cup of drawn butter, based upon the liquor in which the fish was boiled, with the juice of half a lemon stirred into it. Garnish with sliced lemon.

### GRAHAM NUT BREAD

Two cups graham flour, 1 cup white flour, 1 cup milk, 1 cup broken walnuts or pecans, 1 scant cup molasses, 1 teaspoon soda. Mix dry ingredients together, then add the molasses and milk. Bake in shallow pan, so as to cut in slices about 1½ inches high.

### FLOATING ISLAND

Let a quart of milk come to a boil (reserve a little cold). Put on top of it the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs to harden. Mix a slightly rounding tablespoon of flour or cornstarch with the reserved milk, add to the boiling milk after removing the egg whites, cook five minutes. To the well beaten yolks of four eggs add a pinch of salt and four tablespoons of sugar, pour on a little of the hot milk, stirring meanwhile, then add to the rest of the milk; stir till well blended, remove from fire and flavor. Pour into a glass dish, put the egg whites on top with bits of jelly on them if desired.

### MINUTE PUDDING

Set some milk on the fire and, when it boils, add a little salt; stir in as much flour as will make it of a proper thickness. Let it boil quickly a few minutes, beating it constantly while on the fire. Pour it into a dish, and it may be served with butter and sugar, milk and sugar, or a sweet sauce.

### MIXED PICKLES

Mixed pickles are preferred by many housekeepers. They are much less trouble than some of the methods of pickling, for when they're done they're done, and that's the end of it. The following recipe is a general favorite. If you do not have all the varieties of vegetables you may vary the proportions. Separate one large cauliflower into tiny flowerets, remove the seeds from four green peppers and chop the pulp fine. Slice enough green tomatoes and large cucumbers to make one quart of each. Add one quart each of small whole cucumbers and small button onions. Mix the vegetables in a large granite or enameled kettle, and pour over them a brine made of four quarts of water and one pint of salt. Let them stand 24 hours, then bring it to the scalding point and drain in a colander. Mix one cup of flour, six level tablespoons of tumeric, stir to a smooth paste with cold vinegar, then stir this into two quarts of boiling vinegar; add one cup of sugar and stir as it thickens until smooth. Add the vegetables and cook until well heated through, then turn it into jars—fruit jars preferred—and seal as usual.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

## BED COMFORTERS

The woman who makes her own bed comforts has something superior in workmanship and material at much less cost. Pretty comforters may be made of fine white lawn, even the cheapest being suitable, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Select something with a small flower. The ragged robin design, wild roses or purple clematis make neat covers. The edges can be bound with cotton ribbon or cotton insertion of a Persian or Balkan design. A neat comforter may be made of checked blue and white sateen in large pattern. The blue checks should be knotted with blue.

A lovely comforter may be made with white dotted Swiss, and instead of being knotted a daisy design may be worked over the cover about every 12 inches apart. The designs are small but neat and attractive.

## CAKE BATTER

When it is necessary to make several cakes at once save yourself the beating of the butter by putting the required ingredients in their usual order into a small ice cream freezer, says the San Francisco Call. A few minutes of turning the crank results in a fine smooth batter necessary for a successful cake.

## Lamson & Hubbard SPECIAL AUGUST PRICES FURS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
A Great Advantage in Early Selection

No payment required on Summer purchases until Fall delivery and no Storage charges.

Our plant for the manufacture of Fine Furs the best equipped in New England. Largest stock of fine skins; most reasonable prices during Summer months.

Lamson & Hubbard  
LEADING FURRIERS  
92 Bedford Street, Boston

## HENRY SIEGEL Co.

## Perfect Hair Goods

At Prices That Defy Competition  
Only the Better Grades of Human Hair in This Sale

\$6.00 and \$7.00 Switches—28 and 30-inch. At.....\$4.00  
\$4.50 Switches—24-inch. At.....\$2.75  
\$3.00 Switches—22-inch. At.....\$1.19  
The above are made of fine permanent wavy hair, long and thick, each stem separately mounted.  
All Around Transformations—Usually long and thick, can be worn inside or outside your own hair. \$2.50  
At.....  
75c Large Psyche Puffs. At.....55c  
Large Allover Hair Nets—Best quality. 3 for 25c  
While they last.....  
Best Grade Hair Bangs—Curly (made to order if we haven't your shade in stock). At.....75c  
Our bright, cool Comfort Beauty Parlors offer superlative service in Toilet Work and Hair Dressing.



## Harriett Frank

MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS  
237-241 SO. SPRING ST.

## OUTFITTERS

For Men, Women, Girls and Boys

Good clothing and good furnishings for the whole family. Sold over the counter away out here in Los Angeles, or cheerfully by mail!

437-443 South Spring Street  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



## "A CALIFORNIA GROCERY STORE"

## Seven Departments

Devoted to the BEST in Foods  
Groceries, Fresh and Dried Fruits,  
Vegetables, Etc.

BAKERY GOODS AND CONFECTIONS  
DELICATESSENS, FRESH AND SMOKED  
MEATS, FISH, POULTRY, ETC.

WALTER E. SMITH CO.

212-214-216-218 South Spring Street  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Reynier

Kid Gloves



Pictorial Review

Patterns

A. FUSENOT CO.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## NEW FALL COATS

The first showing of new garments for Fall is always an occasion of great interest to fashionable women. We invite you to inspect our new

SPORT AND BOULEVARD COATS

\$12.50, \$14.50, \$17.50, \$19.50, \$25.00

These nobby coats are shown in velour de laine, wool sponge, chinchilla and boucle diagonal. White, rose, amber, tan, emerald and scarlet are most favored colorings.

## Beeman & Hendee

351-353 SOUTH BROADWAY

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

## Colored Dresses for Girls

Splendid variety of dainty, serviceable Dresses for Girls \$1.50 from two to six years—priced specially.....



# What Next Theater Season Offers

NOT since the "combination" system supplanted the old time stock companies 30 years ago, has there been such activity in the staging of Shakespeare's plays as is promised next season.

Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson is coming in "Hamlet"—in which he is generally credited with giving the best performance since Booth—"Othello," "Merchant of Venice," and Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra." He may also revive "The Passing of the Third-Door Back," "The Light that Failed," "Mice and Men."

The Stratford-Upon-Avon players, headed by Frank R. Benson, are to tour the United States and Canada in 16 of Shakespeare's plays, playing them as they were written, without cuts. The whole of "Hamlet," will be given, running five hours. The cycle of histories will be played in order of period: "King John," "Henry V.," "Richard II.," "Richard III."

Modern scenery will be used.

Sir Herbert Tree is coming for a tour of the East in "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Macbeth," "Twelfth Night," "Merchant of Venice," and other spectacular productions from his heavy repertoire.

E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe will continue their excellent performance in their present varied repertoire of "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," "Taming of the Shrew," "Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It," and "Macbeth."

In addition Mr. Sothern will appear Wednesday afternoons in "If I Were King" without Miss Marlowe in the cast.

Margaret Anglin is to play "Antony and Cleopatra," "As You Like It," "The Taming of the Shrew" and "Twelfth Night."

Winthrop Ames is negotiating with Granville Barker to bring his Shakespearean productions of "Twelfth Night," "The Winter's Tale" and "Macbeth" to America next season.

Tyrone Power plans to tour in "Julius Caesar" and "Othello." Miss Henrietta Crossman may revive "As You Like It."

William Faversham expects to begin his season with "Julius Caesar" and later "Othello" and possibly "Romeo and Juliet." John E. Kellard will tour in "Hamlet," "Merchant of Venice" and "Oedipus." Robert Mantell will make his annual tour in "Merchant of Venice," "King Lear," "Richard III.," "Macbeth," "Othello," and may revive "King John."

After 20 years in contemporary society comedies, John Drew will go back to one of Shakespeare's society comedies, "Much Ado About Nothing." Ben Greet may take his company out with the Russian symphony orchestra in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "The Tempest."

**Plays by Barrie**

Charles Frohman's principal star, Miss Maude Adams, is to return to the plays of Barrie for the next three years, beginning with revivals of "Peter Pan," then appearing in "The Legend of Leonora," and "The Ladies' Shakespeare," as yet unacted in England, and in "Rosa-



**WINTHROP AMES**  
Former Boston manager names his third New York theater for Booth

lind," which London players liked last year. Later Miss Adams may revive "Quality Street," and "What Every Woman Knows," and make her first appearance in "Little Mary," the quaint gastronomic comedy, acted several years ago in America by Jessie Busley and Henry Dixey.

Miss Billie Burke is to appear in "The Land of Promise," which puts the Canadian homesteader on the stage as seen by W. Somerset Maugham. For 10 weeks Miss Burke will play the principal eastern cities in Pinero's comedy of the three girls brought up like boys, "The Amazons."

John Mason has a new play by Augustus Thomas called "Indian Summer." William Collier returns to the management of Mr. Frohman in "Who's Who," a farce by Richard Harding Davis. Miss Blanche Bates, according to report, will appear only in a short play by Barrie called "Half Hour," which will be given in connection with "The Younger Generation," a drama by a new English writer, Stanley Houghton. Miss Ethel Barrymore is rehearsing in "Tante," a dramatized novel. There appears little chance of William Gillette's return to the stage this season, as neither actor nor manager has a suitable play ready.

Mr. Frohman is bringing H. V. Esmond and Eva Moore from England in "Eliza Comes to Stay," a mild comedy by Mr. Esmond. He will continue to tour Mrs. Nazimova in "Bella Donna." In conjunction with Harrison Grey Fiske and Klaw



**MISS JULIA MARLOWE**  
(Photo by White, New York)

America's leading Shakespearean actress, begins ninth tour with Sothern



**MISS SARA ALLGOOD**

Former leading lady with Irish players to act in new Bennett comedy

& Erlanger, he will send Otis Skinner out for his third season in "Kismet."

Richard Carle and Hattie Williams will go out in "The Doll Girl," a musical comedy by Leo Fall, into which will be interpolated "The Dramatists Get What They Want," a one-act play in which Barrie satirizes the English play censor.

Donald Brian will appear in "The Marriage Market," a Viennese operetta, and Miss Julia Sanderson will go on tour in "The Sunshine Girl," which was well liked in New York last season.

"The Conspiracy," Mr. Frohman's contribution to the dramas about lawbreakers, will commence a tour in Boston Sept. 15 after several months' run in New York. In addition Mr. Frohman tentatively announces a score of other plays of which he has the rights, but for which he has set no producing date. The most important of these is "The Mob, by Galsworthy."

## Prize Offered

Winthrop Ames will shortly announce the winner of the prize of \$10,000 which he offered for the best American play submitted to him by Aug. 15. A production is promised this season. Other offerings will include "The Great Adventure," a comedy by Arnold Bennett, with Sara Allgood, long with the Irish players, and Janet Beecher in the cast; "Prunella," a Pierrot play by Granville Barker and Lawrence Housman, and "Her Own Money," a comedy by Mark Swan. Besides, Mr. Ames will send "Snow White and Seven Dwarfs," a play made from Grimm's fairy tales, on tour.

The Shuberts have a number of pieces that have enjoyed long New York runs, but are yet to be seen on tour. First of these is "Fanny's First Play," Bernard Shaw's burlesque of English middle class ideas. Then there is "The Five Frankforters," a comedy from the German of Carl Rosler, founded on incidents in the house of Rothschild. Edward Sheldon's "Romance" appears good for two seasons on the road after half a year in New York. "The Blue Bird," Maeterlinck's fairy play will go out for its third road tour.

Plays by new authors that the Shuberts may produce include "A Modern Girl," by Miss Ruth C. Mitchell; "The Winning of Ma," dramatization of Besie Hoover's "The Fickenger's Folks" magazine stories; "Miss Phoenix," by Albert Lee; "At Bay," by Guy Scarborough, for Guy Standing and Chrystal Herne.

Louis Mann is to have a new play by Clara Lipman and Samuel Shipman called "Children of Today." "Turnabout," an oriental play tried last season, may be revived in a new version that has been made by Percy Mackaye.

A production may be made of Shaw's newest comedy, "Androcles and the Lion," and a project is on foot to stage several of the Granville Barker plays in New York in case that dramatist-stage director comes to America. "The Whip," an old time melodrama with modern thrills, will go on tour after a season in New York, and "Dreadnought," by the same authors, Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton, will take its place on the Manhattan stage. The Shuberts also are preparing a number of musical plays, including "Lieber Augustine," by Leo Fall, with De Wolf Hopper in the star role.

**Promising Farces**  
Cohan & Harris announce a number of farces and melodramas, types of plays in which they specialize. They include: "Back Home," a dramatization of Irvin Cobb's humorous stories; "Home Ties," a suffrage play by George Middleton; "520 Per Cent," a comedy of schemers by Porter E. Brown; Douglas Fairbanks in "Cooper Hoyt, Inc.," another dramatized story; "Nearly Married," a farce by Edgar Selwyn; "Seven Keys to Baldpate," a melodramatic farce made from Earl Derr Biggers' novel by Mr. Cohan; "Officer 666," and "Stop Thief," farces that have proved their popularity. Mr. Cohan himself will continue to play in "Broadway Jones," his own comedy, opening in Boston in September.

The American Play Company says it will have six companies playing Vellier's "Within the Law" next season, three of them headed by Miss Margaret Illington, Miss Jane Cowl and Miss Helen Ware. Other plans are for "Taking a Chance," a baseball farce by Christy Mathewson, and Miss Rida Johnson Young and "Under Cover," which purports to deal with those who fail to declare all their baggage at the custom house on entering this

country. One of the members of this firm is A. H. Woods, who will produce "Potash and Perlmutter," a dramatization of Montague Glass' popular magazine stories.

## Noted Actor Coming

The Liebler Company announces no new productions this season. George Arliss will go out for his fourth season in "Disraeli," "The Garden of Allah," will spend his third season in the smaller cities. "Joseph and His Brethren," L. N. Parker's biblical romance, will tour.

"Widow by Proxy," May Irwin's new farce by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, well-liked in New York last spring, starts Sept. 1 at the Plymouth theater, Boston.

From England the Lieblers will bring Cyril Maude, a noted character comedian long popular in London, in a repertoire of his successes selected from "Beauty and the Barge," by Louis N. Parker and W. W. Jacobs; "The Second in Command" (played here by John Drew); "The Flag Lieutenant," "Rip Van Winkle" (Austin Strong's version), "The Headmaster," by Edward Knoblauch and Wilfred T. Coleby; "The Toy-maker of Nuremberg," "Teddies," and possibly "The School for Scandal."

Another importation will be "General John Regan," an Irish comedy by George Birmingham that has pleased London, with Arnold Daly in the leading role. "A Man's Friends," a political play by Ernest Poole, may also be sent on tour.

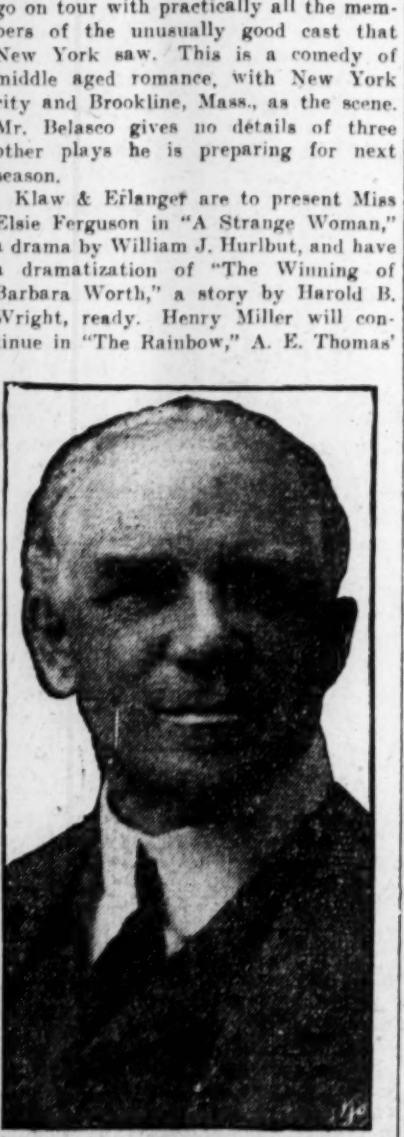
**Belasco's Offerings**

David Belasco has not made his announcements of productions for the season beyond saying that he had obtained the rights of Bernstein's new drama, "The Secret," for Miss Frances Starr, who will take the role originated in Paris by Mme. Simone.

The Rostand fairy play, "A Good Little Devil," will be sent on tour after delighting New York, most of last season, and "The Governor's Lady" will visit the middle West and possibly the Pacific coast. A new production will be "The Man Inside," a protest against prison conditions by Roland B. Molineux. David Warfield is to return to his first success, "The Auctioneer."

"Years of Discretion," a comedy by Fanny Locke and Frederick Hatton will go on tour with practically all the members of the unusually good cast that New York saw. This is a comedy of middle aged romance, with New York city and Brooklyn, Mass., as the scene. Mr. Belasco gives no details of three other plays he is preparing for next season.

Klaw & Erlanger are to present Miss Elsie Ferguson in "A Strange Woman," a drama by William J. Hurlbut, and have a dramatization of "The Winning of Barbara Worth," a story by Harold B. Wright, ready. Henry Miller will continue in "The Rainbow," A. E. Thomas'



**DAVID BISPHAM**

Operatic baritone, announced to sing operetta next season

comedy of domestic adjustment and Miss Charlotte Walker will go to the Pacific coast in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," a melodrama of the Cumberland mountains. An English company will take "Milestones" through the West.

Robert Hilliard in "The Argyle Case," one of last season's crop of lawbreaker plays, starts on a tour expected to last two years. "Ben Hur" will go out for its fifteenth annual tour, this year to the South and West. This firm puts out its usual number of musical comedies, including Maclyn Arbuckle in "The Merry Martyr," which will open the season at the Colonial theater, Boston.

"In the Vanguard," a peace play by Mrs. Spencer Trask, is one of the other possibilities.

## Mr. Brady Active

William A. Brady, one of the most acute of the managers, has just come back from England, where he bought a new play by Basil MacDonald Hastings for Miss Grace George, who has been without a suitable vehicle for three seasons. Mr. Brady will send out companies in "Bought and Paid For," "Little Women," "Ready Money," "Little Miss Brown," "Bunty Pulls the Strings" and "Over Night," all proved popular successes.

Next week he will obtain the New York verdict on "Believe Me Nantippe," the farce by John F. Ballard that ran 11 weeks at the Castle Square theater, Boston, last season. John Barrymore, Mary Young, Theodore Roberts and



**SIR JOHNSTONE FORBES-ROBERTSON**  
To tour the East next season in best of repertoire successes

Frank Campeau will be in the cast. John Craig is associated with Mr. Brady in this production, as are the Shuberts, who are his partners in many enterprises.

Mr. Brady is associated in the management of the company of the Princess theater, New York, which will go on tour this coming season under the leadership of Holbrook Blinn in a group of cynical comedies and dramas. Mr. Brady has a dozen other plays, which he may produce at any time on short notice.

H. H. Frazee, one of the newer managers, has a notable success in "Fine Feathers," a serious drama by Eugene Walter and acted by Robert Edison, Wilton Lackaye, Rose Coghlan and others of high talent. An early New York opening is "The Silver Wedding," a comedy of German character, by Edward Locke, with Thomas E. Wise in the leading role. Mr. Frazee also promises "The Coquette," a new operetta by Victor Herbert, with Miss Ann Swinburne in the title role, and "Tote," a musical comedy, with Frank Lalar in the leading role.

This manager is interested also in "The Ghost Breaker," a melodramatic romance by Charles Goddard and Paul Dickey, which will open the season at the Park theater, Boston.

Miss Rose Stahl will continue in "Maggie Pepper." Edmund Breese will star in "The Master Mind."

Oliver Morosco believes that Miss Laurette Taylor will stay indefinitely in New York in "Peg o' My Heart," so announces two road companies in this romance by Hartley Manners. "The Money Moon," a stage version of Jeffrey Farnol's story, goes to New York after approval by Chicago. This manager also announces "The Escape," a melodrama by Paul Armstrong, and a road tour of "The Bird of Paradise," as well as "The Tik-Tok Man," an extravaganza by the author of the "Wizard of Oz," now current in Chicago.

Arthur Hopkins will send on tour "A Poor Little Rich Girl," the novelty of last season in New York, and announces among other plays a stage version of Longfellow's "Evangeline," made by Thomas Broadhurst. Mrs. Fiske will circle the United States with Sheldon's drama, "The High Road." Harrison Grey Fiske also announces "The Guardsman," a comedy by Molner.

Miscellaneous announcements include the plans to star Willis Sweatman in "Uncle Zeh," a farce by Rupert Hughes; staging of Vaughan Kester's story, "The Prodigal Judge," with George W. Fawcett in the title role; production of "The Fight," a new play by Bayard Veiller; tour of "How Much Is a Million," a comedy by C. R. Hopkins, which is now in Chicago; starring of May Buckley in "A Romance of Billy Goat Hill," from the story of Alice Hegon Rice; starring of Fanny Ward in "Mlle. Le President," a French farce; starring of Leo Dietrichstein in "Such Is Life," a comedy by himself; revival of the Chinese play, "The Yellow Jacket"; tour of William Hodge in "The Road to Happiness," a rural play; tour of smaller cities of Sara Padden in "Kindling," tour of Canadian provinces by Irish players from the Abbey theater.

# Houghton & Tatton Co.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE

## SECOND AND LAST WEEK

### Great Lockhart Mill-End Sale

EVERY housewife and personal shopper will not fail to understand how important it is to be on hand early Monday morning. The unexpected surprises of all kinds of new Mill-End goods at Mill-End prices will amply repay you for coming. In every aisle, and on every counter will be seen one continuous succession of seasonal goods at prices that will materially cut down the cost of living. We offer no broken and depleted stock, but new, fresh merchandise just opened.

## Not in Many Months Such Wonderful Bargains in Every-Day Fabrics

50c Table Damask—Mercerized, full bleached. Mill-End price 36c	50c Scarfs—Embroidered, 13x50. Mill-End price 12c	25c to 30c Wash Goods—Fine mercerized fancy Wash Goods. Mill-End price 10c per yd. 10c	10c and 12 1/2c Muslin—Fancy White Sheet Muslin. Mill-End price 6 1/2c
50c Napkins—Dico Napkins, hemmed, ready for use. Mill-End price 28c per dozen. 39c	10c Towels—Huck and Turkish Towels. Mill-End price 3 for 25c	5c Fine Shirting Prints—Fast colors. Mill-End price 4 1/2c per yard. 4 1/2c	10c Unbleached Sheeting—30 inches wide. Mill-End price 7 1/2c each
50c Linen Suits—All pure linen, 30 inches wide. Mill-End price 10c per yard. 19c	10c Batiste—Fine Printed Batiste, also Organdy. Mill-End price 5c per yard. 5c	25c Dressing Gowns—Children's Tub Siffling Dressing Gowns. Mill-End price 12 1/2c per yard. 12 1/2c	35c Single Bed Sheets—Full bleached. Mill-End price 25c each
1.00 Table Cloth—Mercerized, full bleached. Mill-End price 68c each	15c Batiste—Extra fine. Mill-End price 7 1/2c per yard. 7 1/2c	12 1/2c Foulards—Printed, mercerized Foulards. Mill-End price 6c per yard. 6c	12 1/2c Flannel Kimono Flannels—Handsome patterns. Mill-End price 5c per yard. 5c
10c Cray—In remembrance. Mill-End price 7 1/2c per yard. 7 1/2c	25c Silk Stripe Voile—Mill-End price 12 1/2c per yard. 12 1/2c	5c Gingham—Apron Gingham Checks, fine quality. Mill-End price 5c per yard. 5c	10c Outing Flannels—New stripes and checks. Mill-End price 7 1/2c per yard. 7 1/2c
50c Linen Tray Cloth—Size 20 x30 inches. Mill-End price 28c each	12 1/2c Fine Gingham—32 in. wide. Mill-End price 7 1/2c per yard. 7 1/2c	12 1/2c Foulards—Fine, splendid quality. Mill-End price 7 1/2c per yard. 7 1/2c	25c Silk Stripe Voile—Fine quality. Mill-End price 10c per yard. 10c

## Underwear

Street Floor

Women's \$1.00 Union Suits—Fall weight, bleached cotton, low neck, sleeves, long and short sleeves, and ankle length, sizes 34 to 40. Slight irregulars. Mill-End price 49c

Women's \$1.00 Lisle Union Suits—Medium weight, long and short sleeves, low neck, sleeves, knee cuff, and lace trimmed. Perfect goods, but broken lines and sizes. Mill-End price 59c

Children's 35c Winter Underwear—Boys' and misses' heavy fleece-lined cotton vests, pants and drawers. Jersey ribbed, slight irregulars. Mill-End price 18c

Women's 12 1/2c Fine Cotton Vests—Low neck, sleeves, sizes 4, 5 and 6, neatly finished. Perfect goods. Mill-End price 9c

Women's 25c Underwear—Bleached, fine cotton vests, jersey ribbed, high neck, long and short sleeves, round neck, sleeves and short sleeves, umbrella style pants, lace trimmed, sizes 4, 5 and 6. Mill-End price 18c

Women's 50c Union Suits—Bleached medium weight cotton, Fall weight, low neck, sleeves, knee cuff, sizes 34 to 40. Slight irregulars. Mill-End price 29c

Women's 50c Underwear—Fleece-lined cotton, bleached, also samples and broken lines of pajamas, heavy cotton and jersey ribbed, long and short sleeves. Mill-End price 29c

## Hosiery Specials

Street Floor

Women's 25c Silk Boot Hosiery—Tan and high spliced heels, double sides and toes. Mill-End price 12 1/2c

Women's 25c Hosiery—Brilliant silk tulle, black, tan and white, high spliced heels, double sides and toes, elastic wide garter top. Mill-End price 19c

Women's 50c Silk Boot Hosiery—Black, tan and white, medium weight, fine tulle top. Mill-End price 35c

Women's \$1.00 and \$1.50 Silk Hosiery—Pure thread silk, full fashioned, broken lines of black and colors, all this season's shades. Mill-End price 73c

Infants' 25c Cashmere Hosiery—Black, tan, white and red, silk heels and toes, slight irregulars. Mill-End price 18c

Children's 15c Hosiery—Black cotton, fine ribbed, four-thread heels and toes, antique fast colors. Mill-End price 10c

Children's 25c Sox—Imported fancy set, only 500 pairs, different styles and patterns, perfect goods. Mill-End price 9c

Women's 35c Hosiery—Silk tulle heavy cotton and fleece lined, slight irregulars. Mill-End price 18c

## Shoe Bargains

Street Floor

10,000 Pairs at Mill-End Prices

Women's \$2.00 Low Shoes—Slightly damaged by water in the Ohio flood, all leathers; all sizes. Mill-End price 65c

Women's \$1 and \$2 Low Shoes—Odds and ends, in broken sizes. Mill-End price 45c

Women's \$3.00 Pumps—Tan Russia calf, Goodyear welts. Mill-End price 1.29

Women's \$2.00 Pumps—Black Velvet Colonial Pumps. A very fine lot, all sizes to No. 6. Mill-End price 95c

Women's \$2.00 and \$2.50 Boots—In assorted leathers, slightly damaged by water, in all sizes. Mill-End price 95c

Women's 75c Slippers—Boudoir and House Slippers, in all sizes, several colors. Mill-End price 49c

Women's \$3.50 Pumps—Also Oxfords, in all Goodyear welts, plenty of good sizes, mostly dull calf. Mill-End price 1.95

Tennis Shoes—For men and boys; black canvas, in all sizes. Mill-End price 37c

Barfoot Sandals—In about all sizes. Mill-End price 37c

Girls' \$1.00 and \$1.50 Pumps—Two-strap Pumps, in several leathers, slightly damaged by water, all sizes to No. 2. Mill-End price 49c

## MR. HOLKER SEES CIVIC THEATER AS BOON TO DRAMA

Dublin; annual tour of "The Old Homestead"; Olive Wyndham in "What Happened to Mary," stage version of a magazine serial; production of a moving picture farce by Philip Bartolomae

## Musical Promises

In addition to the musical pieces mentioned in the foregoing these pieces are announced: Montgomery and Stone and Miss Elsie Janis in "The Lady of the Slipper," music by Victor Herbert, to divide season between Chicago and Boston; McIntyre and Heath in "The Ham Tree," opening in Boston Sept. 15; Miss Frances Ring in "When Claudia Smiles"; James T. Powers in "The Geisha"; Mizzi Hajos in "Her Little Highness"; DeKoven; revivals of DeKoven's "Rob Roy," with Bessie Abbott, and "Robin Hood"; "When Dreams Come True," by Philip Bartholomae; Christie MacDonald in Victor Herbert's "Sweethearts"; "A Trip to Washington," adapted from Hoyt's "A Texas Steer"; Bert Williams as Man Friday in "Robinson Crusoe"; "The Gypsy Leader," by Emmerich Kalman; "King of the Mountains," by Franz Lehár; David Bispham in "The Jolly Peasant," by Leo Fall; "Mr. Popple," by Allen Lowe; "The Ideal Wife," by Franz Lehár; Emma Trentini in western tour in "The Firefly," by Rudolph Friml; western tour of "The Count of Luxembourg," by Franz Lehár; "The Purple Road," by Fredde Gress and Will Cary Duncan, with music by William F. Peters; George MacFarlane in a musical version of "The Royal Box"; "The Envious Butterfly," by Hugo Granichstaedten; Lew Fields' miscellaneous entertainment, "All Aboard"; "The Girl on the Film," "Little Boy Blue," "The Merry Countess," "The Dresden China Girl," Raymond Hitchcock in "Cheer Up, Boys," a musical comedy by Roy Atwell, with score by Silvio Hein.

"I am glad to see that San Francisco and Los Angeles are agitating the municipal theater idea. It is thoroughly like California," said Henry Holker, the actor, to a Los Angeles Tribune man.

"Nothing promises more benefit to the drama and its players and to society as a whole than the tendency of American communities to favor an endowment in some form for the theater. If there is to be such endowment, civic help is much to be preferred to private."

"The city endures and is much less likely to be impelled by selfish considerations. It is more likely, too, to extend the benefits of the playhouse to all the community without favor, and to be unhampered in lifting the level of its general character."

"It has been so, has it not, through all the centuries that art must have its patrons to thrive? Is it possible for the stage any more than other expressions of art to reach its maximum of artistic achievement or perform its full social service if it is to be hampered by financial uncertainties or influenced chiefly by sordid money-making?"

"I can tell you, as an actor, that most of my profession would rejoice in a secondary consideration."

"Take my own case, for example. For several summers I have been a member of the Hunter-Bradford stock company of Hartford, Conn. Financially considered it wasn't a profitable engagement for me."

"If that seems like a pose on my part, let me tell you that deep in the heart of every actor is an affection for his work for its own sake, and the stimula-

tion from struggle to achieve greater things in its boundless and fascinating possibilities. Like others of that company I wanted the discipline and benefit of constant application to varied studies, regardless of the play."

"Now municipal theaters, affording every artistic advantage, would appeal to hundreds of actors more than private commercial enterprises without an ideal but offering larger pay. The theater is capable of infinite good in teaching ethics and morals, and no one would find greater joy in promoting such ends than most of those who walk its boards."

"San Francisco, I understand, has already planned to build a municipal theater to cost \$500,000, and they tell me

(Continued on page eight, column one)

## MELROSE GETS ANOTHER FIELD FOR RECREATION

Another playground has been purchased by the Melrose Playgrounds Association and so soon as it has been graded and laid out will be offered to the city. Through the financial assistance of Victor A. Friend, Leslie A. Friend, Andrew F. Evers, Charles M. Cox and John C. F. Slayton, purchase of land back of the Lincoln school at Wyomung was made possible.

The property is assessed for \$6000, but it is understood the purchase price was about \$3500. Work of laying out the grounds for playground purposes will begin next week. They will be ready by the middle of September.

The playground association, which last year purchased the Messenger meadows property at Melrose Highlands, has just completed laying out the property, building a swimming pool and bathhouse and installing electric lights.



8:30 to 5 during the Summer  
A full holiday every Saturday

## NEW FALL TAILORED SUITS

Usually \$25 are

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Fine materials, careful making and finishing give them the quality of a \$25 suit. Styles reproduce advance Fall models and show attractive newnesses.

Storm serges, French serges, Wide Wale serges and striped suitings.

NEW FALL STYLES SHOW  
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William Filene's Sons Co.



# New Season's First Plays Come

## MR. HOLKER SEES CIVIC THEATER AS BOON TO DRAMA

(Continued from page seven)

some of your Los Angeles women's clubs have agitated the subject in connection with a municipal art center here. There are enterprises of the kind in Saginaw, Mich., Northampton and Pittsfield, Mass., and, I think, Denver. But San Francisco and Los Angeles can be the first cities of large rank to make the venture.

"It will be a distinction worth having. It is bound to come. The older civilization of Europe is dotted with endowed theaters, and we must have them also to reach our cultural destiny. Private enterprise has done much for theatrical art, but eventually the theater will be taken over by the civil authorities, like many of the public utilities, and raised to a higher level than is possible now.

## MAJESTIC OPENS SEASON AUG. 16 WITH NEW COMEDY

The regular season of the Majestic theater will open Saturday night, Aug. 16, with the "old fashioned love story" by Owen Davis, entitled "What Happened to Mary." Miss Olive Wyndham is featured in the cast. The play was produced at the Fulton theater, New York, last spring, and was considered one of the season's interesting comedies. The Boston engagement will be the first appearance of the play on tour. The scenes



MISS OLIVE WYNDHAM

Appears Aug. 18 at Majestic in "What Happened to Mary"

are an oyster fishing village, on Chesapeake bay and New York city. The story deals with the romantic life and many adventures of Mary, a girl, who as a baby was deserted by her parents. Against heavy odds she finally realizes her finest hopes. The comedy is old fashioned it is said, only in its love element, which is of the wholesome variety. The cast supporting Miss Wyndham will include Edgar Nelson, Harry Levan, Kate Jepson, Frank R. Montgomery, Ed M. Kimball, Morris Foster, Alma Kruger, Charles Miller, Jay C. York, Lottie Medley, Irene Summerley and George A. Weller.

The entertainment at B. F. Keith's next week will be headed by the "Gliding O'Mearas," expert dancers, and a new playlet by a Boston writer with an excellent cast including Frank Munroe, Earl Ryder, George Ernst and Lillian Niederwieser. Others will be Cecil Lea, comedian; Bison City four; Josephine Dunfee, singer; Spencer and Williams, singers and dancers; Rice, Sully and Scott, athletes.

Miss Helen Lowell continues at the Shubert in her new farce, and the Quo Vadis pictures continue twice daily at the Tremont.

The new Klaw & Erlanger musical comedy, "The Merry Martyr," which will receive its initial presentation at the Colonial Aug. 30, is founded upon the successful German comedy, "Narrentanz," by Leo Birinski. The American book is by Glen MacDonough and the music by Hugo Riesenfeld. Julian Mitchell has staged the ensemble numbers and Herbert Gresham the play. Maelyn Arbuckle will make his first venture as a musical comedian in this production in a character well adapted to his well-known methods.

On Sept. 1 the Park will open with H. B. Warner in "The Ghost Breaker," the Plymouth will open with Miss May Irwin in "Widow by Proxy," and the Castle Square stock company season will begin with a play soon to be announced.

Other attractions of the early season are George M. Cohan in "Broadway Jones," Miss Julia Sanderson in "The Sunshine Girl," McIntyre and Heath in "The Ham Tree," "Within the Law," "The Whip," "The Conspiracy," and Mizzi Hajos in "Her Little Highness," a musical comedy version of "Such a Little Queen."

## REPUBLICANS WILL SUPPORT FUSION

NEW YORK—Support of the Republican organization for the entire Fusion ticket will be given, it is said, as a result of Charles S. Whitman's acceptance of the Fusion nomination for district attorney. Hitherto there has been some doubt as to the Republican attitude on account of dissatisfaction in some quarters.

## EXPERT DIRECTION IS NEEDED

Newcomers to the Theatrical Field Welcomed Because Though Slow to Master Direction Their Productions Please

ONE of the best features of recent theatrical history is the entrance into the producing field of young managers unhampered by dogmas of the past, uninfluenced by outworn theories of what audiences will or will not accept. These newcomers have given many interesting plays to the stage, plays that elder managers might not have been willing to produce.

Only one feature of these newcomers' general policy is not to be commended—their stage direction. Almost invariably this has fallen below the standards of the elder managers, who were expert in this department.

Either the newcomers have undertaken to assist in the staging of the plays, overriding the judgment of experienced directors, or else they have not been careful to engage expert directors. Anyway, a good many offerings have failed of their best effect because of poor management.

One of the essential duties of a good stage manager is to get hold of the central idea of the play, determine in what key the play is to be acted, a key that will be indicated by the mood of the play. If a farce the action must be lively, though not necessarily noisy.

The expert does not gauge the effectiveness of a scene even in farce by the din it evokes from the audience. Mechanical response from the audience for the time, but the play that makes a good total effect is the play that maintains a certain mood, a single atmosphere from beginning to end. The experienced stage manager does not allow this atmosphere to be broken by one or two actors in the company who try to make a personal "hit" at the expense of the story of the play.

A mark of inexperience in playwriting is the presentation of scenes of sentiment that are neither exalted in character, aerated by humor nor flavored with whimsicality or fantasy. Plain sugary scenes of the sort colloquially called

"mushy" are not wanted by the majority of playgoers. Other ingredients than mere sweetness are necessary to the competition of a good sentimental scene as they are to making a good glass of lemonade.

The climax of the second act of the new farce at the Shubert is not as impressive as one might think. A similar incident actually occurred in a performance of a melodrama in the northern part of Vermont recently. The denouement of the play took place in a court room where a photograph was put in evidence for the defense.

The property man on arriving in the town found that the record containing proof that it was the villain, not the hero, who plotted against the rich banker, was broken. At the single store in the town he could obtain no blank record, so bought one containing a Sousa march. Bearing it back to the theater he scraped off enough of the surface, to carry the speech needed in the court scene and then recorded the speech.

At the proper time in the action that night the photograph cleared the hero's good name as usual, and as usual the attorney for the defense allowed the machine to run on, as he always waited for the curtain to fall, a few seconds later, before stopping the motor. On this occasion, therefore, the photograph burst forth into the rousing chorus of the "Stars and Stripes Forever." Tableau: hilarity on both sides of the footlights.

The theater being built in West Forty-fifth street, New York, by Winthrop Ames is to be called the Booth theater. Mr. Ames announces, in honor of Edwin Booth. It was at first intended to call the theater the Gotham.

There has been no Booth theater in New York since Edwin Booth was an actor-manager in this city, more than 25 years ago. The new playhouse will open in the first week in September with Janet Beecher in the leading role of Arnold Bennett's comedy, "The Great Adventure."

## Y. W. C. A. AT PACIFIC GROVE GIVES PAGEANT

Occupation of New Grounds Near Monterey Occasion of Presenting Allegorical Drama by Members of Coast Congress

## BUILDING PLAN BEGUN

PACIFIC GROVE, Cal.—With 400 women participating, an allegorical pageant was erected here Thursday as a part of the program of the Pacific coast conference of the Y. W. C. A.

The conference continues until Aug. 13. It is held for the first time this year on grounds, consisting of 30 acres of forest, bounded by the Pacific ocean and the famous 17-mile drive near Monterey, donated by the Pacific Improvement Company.

The erection of the buildings has been made possible through the contributions of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and other friends of the Y. W. C. A. All the buildings were designed by Miss Julia Morgan of San Francisco. In their construction natural timber and cobblestones have been used. The administration building, which will be used for lectures under the assembly hall is ready, contains a spacious auditorium. From its wide piazza one looks through the pines to the sand hills and to the sea just below. A dozen tent houses having permanent roofs and floors, equipped with modern plumbing and electricity, provide accommodation for about 400 persons.

The dining-room at present is under canvas but is suitably equipped. As soon as the necessary funds are obtained, other improvements will be made. The plan includes an auditorium, pool, visitors' lodge, recreation field, outdoor amphitheater, bath house, employees' quarters, store room, and improvement of grounds.

The purpose of the camp is to make a center for recreation and a playground for working women, and at the same time afford an opportunity for study.

## STORE NEWS

Charles F. Jones, merchandise manager of the Henry Siegel Company, has resigned his position to become assistant to the president of the Shepard Norwell Company about Sept. 1. Mr. Jones carries with him not only the good wishes of his former employers but also of the employees who have been under him in the Siegel store. His theory of business is that people work best when they are happy and he makes an effort to keep all his people happy and enthusiastic in their work. He has been with Mr. Siegel for six of seven years in three of his stores, the Siegel Cooper Company, the Simpson Crawford Company and the Henry Siegel Company.

Previous to his association with the Siegel stores, he served the Clafin interests as general manager for over 12 years at the O'Neill Adams Company of New York, Chapman & Co., Brooklyn, and The Fair, Cincinnati. Mr. Jones is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. M. C. U., and a number of business and social organizations. His home is in Brookline, but he is spending the summer at the Hotel Pemberton, Hull, Mass.

Mr. Jones succeeds D. B. Strickland, who resigned from the Shepard store to become president of the new parcel delivery company which has recently been incorporated, and is to begin the business of the collection and distribution of packages for the stores of the city about Sept. 15.

Miss Flora Kalesky, buyer of neckwear for the William Filene's Sons Company, has returned from a European trip.

Among the buyers of the Jordan Marsh Company who are away on vacation are W. G. Lewis of the men's shoes.



CHARLES T. JONES

Who will be assistant to president of Shepard Norwell Co.

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Our "A. Hileron" B flat Cornet, No. 69, in Brass. Price \$9.00	The above mentioned Brass Instruments are but a few of the Specialties in this line sold by us. Every instrument is recommended as the Best of its kind, and quality, corresponding with each are kept by us of all the larger Band Instruments.
Our "Bay State" B flat Cornet, No. 200, in Brass. Price \$25.00	Our "Ditson Special" Orchestra Drums at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$18.00 are the Best Drums manufactured.
Our "Aug. Bopp" B flat Trumpet in A, No. 1, in Brass. Price \$50.00	Our Leaders' Batons at prices ranging from 30 cents to \$30.00 each, are Specialties kept by no other house.
Our "Bay State" B flat Tenor, Slide Trombone, No. 255, in Brass. Price \$50.00	Our genuine Turkish Cymbals at prices ranging from \$18.00 to \$35.00 per pair are what we represent them to be, the real Turkish.
Our "York" Professionals B flat Cornet, No. 4, in Brass. Price \$50.00	Our Drummers' Traps are more numerous and better than any we have seen elsewhere.
Our "New Century" B flat Tenor, Slide Trombone, No. 515, in Brass. Price \$10.00	Our "Excelsior" Boehm Flutes in high and low pitch. Price \$150.00
Our "A. Hileron" B flat Tenor, Slide Trombone, No. 518, in Brass. Price \$35.00	Our "Bay State" Boehm Flutes in high and low pitch. Price \$85.00
Our "York" B flat Tenor, Slide Trombone, No. 86, in Brass. Price \$40.00	Nowhere else in the world are Flutes equal to those manufactured by and for us to be found.
Our "Bay State" French Horn, No. 260, Rotary Valves, in Brass. Price \$40.00	
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Miss J. E. Rowell of the corsets, Walter N. London of the leather goods, Edward H. Bell of the upholsteries and F. S. Salmon of the wall papers.

Robert H. Heartz, manager of the welfare department of the Gilchrist Company, is spending a vacation at the Time Bluff house, Auburn, N. H.; Thomas Fitzgerald of the shipping department is at Jefferson, Mass., and Kenneth Moore, who is in charge of the junior employees, is at Old Orchard, Me.

Representatives of the Boston stores who have been in New York this week include S. Abbott, Miss E. A. Hutchinson, Harvey J. Gibbs and David C. Theall of the R. H. White Company, Miss Margaret Long, Miss McHugh and A. Sanborn of the Jordan Marsh Company and Miss N. G. Davis of the Gilchrist Company.

## RUSSIA LOOKS IN AMERICA FOR MODEL PORTS

Representative of Imperial Government Inspects Boston and Other Harbors to Get Ideas to Apply on the Baltic Sea

## WILL DEVELOP TRADE

To establish better trade relations between Russia and the United States and to find out how Russia's ports on the Baltic sea may be developed in the same manner as those of this country, Dr. I. N. Volstein, special representative of the Russian imperial government, has inspected the port and harbor facilities of Boston. The report that he will make to the Russian government will be the basis for the expenditure of from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000, which has been appropriated for the development of Russia's European ports.

The Russian expert has visited the ports of Philadelphia and New York, coming from Newport, where he was the guest of the Russian ambassador, and leaving for Montreal Wednesday afternoon.

The size and docking facilities of the new Commonwealth pier of Boston surprised Dr. Volstein, and he has requested James McDonald, secretary of the port directors, to send him further information about Boston harbor.

Dr. Volstein has been on similar missions to China, Japan and other Asiatic countries, and is planning to visit South America. He said that as Russia is now confined to ports that will only accommodate 5000 or 6000 ton ships, the imperial government is specially desirous of finding out how facilities may be bettered in this respect.

Besides reporting to the government, Dr. Volstein will give a series of lectures on the results of his tour at the University of Moscow, where he is a member of the faculty.

## INVESTMENT MEN SEE IMPROVEMENT

CLEVELAND, O.—The National Investment Bankers Association in session here predicts a gradual betterment of business with the approach of fall. The association decided to file suits in Michigan and Iowa to test the constitutionality of the "blue sky" laws recently enacted in those states. President George B. Caldwell appointed a committee on monetary legislation, consisting of Warren S. Hayden of Cleveland, Cahlen R. Parker of San Francisco and A. C. Foster of Denver.

MR. MCALL DECLINES TO RUN—Former Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Winchester, Mass., has declined to be a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in Massachusetts in opposition to Col. Everett C. Benton and Gov. Eugene N. Foss, Democrat, who as a Republican asks a fourth term.



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## AVIATOR WOOD SAYS HE BROKE NO-STOP RECORD

WASHINGTON—C. Murvin Wood, the American aviator who on Friday tried to accomplish a non-stop race in his monoplane with a train from New York to Washington and thence to Ft. Myer, Va., reached his destination late Friday afternoon after he had been compelled to alight on a farm near Gaithersburg, Md., 16 miles from Washington. The distances from New York to Washington and Gaithersburg as the crow flies are about the same, so that, on the basis of a race the aeroplane actually beat the train by 14 minutes. This is without considering any of the swerves and maneuvers of the aeroplane, which in the development of mileage are important considerations.

He failed to break all the American records he had hoped, but asserted to have established new marks for non-stop flying between two points and for duration.

## DR. ROWE TO QUIT CANAL AND BOARD

PANAMA, C. Z.—Dr. Leo S. Rowe, one of the American members of the joint American-Panamanian land commission appointed to adjust claims against the United States growing out of the building of the Panama canal, on Friday forwarded to President Wilson his resignation, to take effect as soon as the cases now before the commission have been settled.

Dr. Rowe is to return to the United States in September to resume the professorship of political science at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Roland P. Flakener, the other American member of the commission, retains his position.

## HISTORIC EDWARDS ELM GONE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The historic Edwards elm, set out by Jonathan Edwards when he came to Northampton to preach in 1726, has fallen. Filled with cement for preservation it could not stand the weight and collapsed.

## CITY TO BUY MOTOR PATROL

SALEM, Mass.—At the meeting of the city council yesterday, it was voted to buy a combination motor-driven patrol at a cost of \$3800. The vehicle is to be delivered in 90 days.

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## MILITARY PUPILS READY TO BEGIN RIFLE PRACTISE

Representatives of Eastern Universities Complete Hike—Many Problems Were Studied

MT. GRETN, Pa.—The company of Eastern University students undergoing a course of military instruction arrived here Friday on their hike from Gettysburg, and will remain until next Thursday at rifle practise on the state range. The company numbered 162 originally, but there are now but 146, the rest having been called home.

Since the hike started, last Thursday, the students have studied military problems daily. On Wednesday the company of United States engineers which accompanied the party acted as an enemy, and was captured with a figurative wagon train. This train was conveyed triumphantly into Gettysburg.

Maj. James McRae of the fifth United States infantry, in command, says the men stood the journey with remarkable fortitude.

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Steamer Leaves Rowe's Wharf 10 A. M. Music.



# Harvard Host to World Students on Visit

American and German University Methods Compared by Delegates to Ithaca Congress—Address by Prof. Muensterberg

## FURTHER TRIPS TAKEN

Harvard University departments and system provided interest for the 38 European students today, who are here to attend the international congress at Cornell University. Guided through the various buildings, they noted differences between American and German universities. Here, there is a lecture hall in each building; in Germany there is only one large lecture hall, and the library is a public institution.

The students characterized Harvard as distinctly "English," from the similarity of the courts on the campus. They were taken into one of the faculty rooms and addressed by Professor Muensterberg on "American University Life," in which the various phases of university careers in this country were explained. As guests of the Deutscher Verein, Godfrey Preister, vice-president of the club, received them.

The party visited Memorial hall, the Germanic and college museums, inspected many of the rooms, and then left for a downtown restaurant, where they were the guests at luncheon of the Deutscher Verein. Afterward they started for an automobile tour to Concord and Lexington. They will return by way of Wellesley, so that the wives of some of the members of the group may visit the college there.

American students in the German universities, say the Europeans, have already made them wish to see and know college life over here. Although the delegates represent every kind of a university abroad, many of them are what are known as "free students," or radicals who are against university organizations that would tend to hamper free expression in college circles, and intend to present their views before the cosmopolitan gathering at Cornell.

Coming over on the Cymric, the students say, they talked much of the Mayflower and the colonists who first came to Massachusetts, which has made them eager to follow the scenes of the early history of New England.

"It is like the Garden City outside of London," was the remark of an English student after he had taken a drive through Brookline, "the way the lawns and garden vistas are arranged entirely dispels the rumor that Americans are not artistic."

Another of the students who has worked in libraries in Europe says there is only one to compare with the public library of Boston in equipment and catalogue system and that is the British Museum.

Various German societies and individuals entertained the students last evening at the Turnhalle on Middlesex street. In the afternoon a party of the students was taken to a baseball game by Dr. Straus, who attempted to explain the American game of which they had heard much but never seen played; but the various plays and maneuvers were confusing, except to those who were familiar with the English game of cricket.

Sunday the delegates will visit various churches about the city, and in the afternoon will be entertained with music at the estate of Edwin Ginn in Winchester. They will leave Boston at 8 o'clock a. m. Monday.

## PHONE COMPANY EMPLOYEES HAVE ANNUAL OUTING

Over 4000 persons, employees and officers of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company are expected to attend the third annual outing which is being held at the Point of Pines today. The outing takes the form of a field day with all kinds of outdoor and indoor events, and swimming and racing and water games.

There will also be an exhibition of line building and installation by the crews.

Two events which will attract considerable attention are the tennis match between President Spaulding and Vice-President Hall, and between Commercial Superintendent Keller and Commercial Engineer Munroe.

## SENATOR WORKS AMENDMENT IN

WASHINGTON—Senator Works today introduced his one cent lemon amendment to the tariff bill. The amendment provides a duty of one cent a pound on lemons, limes, grapefruit, shadlocks and pomelos and three fourths of a cent a pound on oranges. It is understood that the finance committee will compromise with Senator Works and offer an amendment later providing one half cent per pound on lemons. The senator leaves today for California.

## PRESIDENT MAKES MORE NOMINATIONS

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today nominated: To be secretary of the legation at Quito, Ecuador, William P. Cresson of Nevada. To be special examiner of drugs, medicines and chemicals district of Philadelphia, Joseph L. Murray of Pennsylvania.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLARS LEAVING FOR DENVER



Massachusetts group gathered on platform at North station

Two parties of sir knights and ladies have left the city for Denver, Col., where the triennial convocation of the sovereign grand encampment of the Knights Templars of the United States is to open next week. All along the way in both directions each of the parties will make stops and visit noted scenic spots on the route.

Hugh de Payens commandery of Melrose, which left on a special train from the North station yesterday, was accompanied by the grand officers of the grand commanderies of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. The sir knights of Hugh de Payens commandery, 60 in number, will march in the parade, which will be one of the features of the great gathering. Many of them were accompanied by their wives and daughters.

Included in the Melrose party are Eminent Commander George O. Sheldon, Generalissimo Percy W. Witherell, Captain-General Sanford Crandon, Jr., and Commanders Albert E. Jones and Calvin Sawyer. Others in the party are: Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Cole, Jr.; Sylvanus R. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Crooks, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Dennett, Arthur H. Damon, Frank L. Edson, William J. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Houghton, Hedley

C. McKay, William P. F. Moore, L. L. Rowe, Byron G. Morgan, Wilmet N. Nute, C. Guy Lane, Josiah H. Long, Charles F. Reid, George M. Tufts, E. M. Wilder, E. L. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Julian C. Woodman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fifield, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Edwards and E. B. Wentworth.

While in Denver the Melrose party will be the special guests of Denver commandery.

On the return from Denver the party will visit Pike's Peak, the canyons, the Garden of the Gods, Pueblo and other points of interest in Colorado, and will make a short stop at Niagara Falls.

Joseph Warren commandery, 40 in number and accompanied by ladies, left by the Wolverine express on the Boston & Albany in two special cars. Each lady in this party carried a white parasol with yellow streamers bearing the gilded inscription: "Joseph Warren Commandery, Boston, Mass."

This party is headed by Eminent Commander Arthur L. Foster, Generalissimo Arthur P. Reed, Capt. Gen. Edwin H. Oliver, Senior Warden George S. Dodd, Standard Bearer Henry C. Knight and Quartermaster William H. Milliken. Included in it are Eminent Commander Marion Punman of Beaumont commandery, Malden, and Mrs. Punman.

## PROFESSOR LEWIS TO TAKE BATON AT PARKMAN STAND LEADING BAND IN TUFTS AIRS

Band concerts announced by the park and recreation department of the city of Boston for Sunday afternoon include a concert on Boston Common at 3:30 o'clock, with a Tufts College number entitled "Medley Fantasia on Tufts Airs," the work of Joseph W. Morton, a graduate of the class of 1911, and arranged for band by Herbert H. Fisher, a graduate of the college. This number will be directed by Prof. Leo N. Lewis of the music department of Tufts. The program is as follows: Wagner, "Invocation to Battle" from "Rienzi"; Strauss, "The Chocolate Soldier"; Westmeyer, overture, "Kaiser"; Faure, "Palm Branches"; Jerome N. Proctor, Fred J. Howard and Henry Weeber, trombones; Morton, "Fantasia on Tufts Airs"; Massenet, "Herodias"; Kappey, "International Fantasia."

At Franklin Park, at 3:30 p. m., the naval brigade band, D. A. Ives, leader, will give the following program: March, "La Reine de Saba," Gounod; overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppe; waltz, Caryl; "The Sunshine Girl," Rubens; march song, Bart Tate; popular airs, Von Tilzer; brass quartet, selection, "Sweet and Low," Barnby, Messrs. McMullin, Whitehouse, Gulistan and Clark; "Nautical Fantasia," Tobani; "Carmen," Bizet; march, "Admiral Dewey," Cary.

At Jamaica pond, Pond street entrance, the following program by the Bates concert band, W. J. J. Tobin leader, will be given at 3:30 p. m.: March, "Fashion Plate," English; overture, "Pique Dame," Suppe; selection, "Babes in Toyland," Herbert; selection for two piccolos, Messrs. Amerena and Sturtevant; medley overture, popular selections, Schulz; concert waltzes, "Doctrien," Strauss; operatic selection, "Chimes of Normandy," Planquette; intermezzo, "Iris," Dutton; potpourri, "The Firefly," Friel; finale, "Fackeltanz," Meyerbeer.

A concert at the same hour will be at Wood Island park, East Boston, by Kanrich's band, Albert M. Kanrich, leader, with program as follows: March, Rietzel; overture, "Raymond," Thomas; waltz, Scott; medley of popular airs, Berlin; "Idyll," Fricke; selection from "Alma," Briquet; "Spanish Episode," Baissan; operatic medley, Denmark; "Tales of Hoffmann," Offenbach; march, "Hands Across the Sea," Sousa.

At Marine park, South Boston, the First Corps Cadets band, John B. Fielding, leader, will play as follows: March, "His Majesty," Sangster; overture, "Zampa," Herold; popular song hits, Snyder; scenes from the operas, Moses; "Songs of the Sunny South," Lampe; medley of popular songs, von Tilzer; "Reminiscences of All Nations," Godfrey; intermezzo, Finck; selection of familiar songs, Remick; march, "Festal Day," Missud.

drafting a candidate in the present campaign.

Before Mr. McCall's announcement was made public, Governor Foss tried again to get State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens to enter the Republican primaries, but the latter declined. Afterwards Mr. Stevens telephoned to Mr. McCall's headquarters, saying that in his opinion the Governor wanted at least two Republicans to contest for the nomination, so that there would be a three-cornered contest in case Mr. Foss decided to enter.

Colonel Benton gave out a statement for publication today in which he scores Governor Foss for trying to get office at the hands of Republicans after having left this party and served as the leader of the Democrats for three years. He says that the Governor is assuming much when he actively helps in choosing candidates of other parties.

George M. Harlow, Governor Foss' right hand political assistant, was present at the Democratic state committee meeting at the Boston City Club late yesterday. Judge Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the committee, expressed satisfaction that there was a close associate of the Governor present because he wanted the latter to know how the committee regarded his candidacy for another term. Chairman Riley then declared that Mr. Foss had forfeited his right to further consideration by the Democrats because of his relations with Republican leaders and that no committeeman would otherwise aid him in the event he became a candidate.

Colonel Benton is planning to give a luncheon to young Republican voters at the Youngs hotel, Monday, at 1 p. m. He desires to meet them informally and

will probably make a short address.

Representative Martin Hays of ward 25, Boston, says that while he is a candidate to succeed Senator David T. Montague of the fifth Suffolk district he is willing to retire if a strong candidate from ward 10 enters the field. Mr. Hays says in part in a formal statement:

"It has been the custom to give the different parts of the district recognition and ward 10 has had the senatorship for only one year. If the Republicans of that district present a man of the capacity, integrity and character of Senator Montague and ex-Senator Tinkham, I shall, of course, accord him my hearty support."

Former Representative James W. Bean of Cambridge has announced that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for senator in the second Middlesex district, to succeed Senator Harry N. Stearns. The latter is not a candidate for re-election. Former Representative George L. Dow announced his intention of running for the office several weeks ago.

Mr. Bean served four years in the House, 1909-10-11 and 12, from the second Middlesex district, each time being reelected by a substantial majority. He was a member of the committee on ways and means all four years, of the committee on rules three years and the committee on railroads one year.

Mr. Dow served several years in the Cambridge board of aldermen and two years in the House, 1910 and 1911, from the third Middlesex district.

John W. Vaughn of ward 8, Boston, secretary of the Boston Progressive city committee, and an active worker in the new party, has announced that he is to be a candidate for district attorney of Suffolk county against Joseph C. Pelletier, Democrat, the present district attorney.

Members of the Progressive party in Newton held a rally last night in Eliot hall, Newton, and endorsed the candidacy of Philip M. Carter of West Newton, Frederick D. Fuller of Newtonville and Ernest L. Miller of Newton for the office of representative. They will oppose the reelection to office of George H. Ellis, Henry E. Bothell and Thomas W. White, Republicans. Norman Marshall of Brookline presided.

## TWO MEETINGS ARE FEATURES OF FOSS STRIKE

Mayor Fitzgerald Will Confer With State Arbiters' Board and Men Will Act on Latest Phase of Governor's Attitude

## STRIKE MAY CONTINUE

Two features mark the strike at the Foss plants in Hyde Park, one being the conferences between Mayor Fitzgerald and the state board of conciliation and arbitration on the question of granting a public hearing on the controversy, and the other a meeting of the strikers to take action on Governor Foss' attitude during the latest attempts to effect a settlement, both scheduled for today. The international officers, it is believed, will recommend that the strike continue.

Harold M. Stanley, chairman of the strike committee, summarized Friday's only important development in the Foss strike—a conference in which the Governor, members of the state board of conciliation and arbitration and Stanley participated—as showing that the Governor is contesting the strike as opposed to organized labor.

Once more at this conference the Governor absolutely refused to entertain the proposition of settlement offered by the strikers Thursday. In addition to this he expressed his sentiments on arbitration, telling Chairman Stanley in so many words that arbitration might be all right for certain industries but would not do in his.

In a statement Friday night regarding the afternoon conference the strike leaders after summing up the Governor's refusal and the state board's continued reluctance to grant a public hearing, conceded that the strikers have but one thing to do, and that is to continue the strike.

In its reply to the mayor's letter demanding a hearing the arbitration board says:

"No authority is conferred by statute upon the board to grant a public hearing, and to do so in this case would be a tacit approval of a disregard by the employees of the methods pointed out in section 13 for their benefit to secure consideration of their grievances."

## TRAINING SHIP NEWPORT BOYS VISIT BOSTON

It is the Last Cruise of the New York City Nautical School Boat Before the State Assumes Control Over Her on Oct. 1

## SCOPE IS ENLARGED

Members of the port division of the 56 cadets who are making their annual cruise aboard the New York city nautical training ship Newport, Commander Edwin H. Tillman, U. S. N., retired, are visiting today historical places about Boston and the various pleasure resorts. The starboard division had their shore leave Friday.

It is probably the last cruise that the Newport will make as the New York training ship. Formerly governed by the New York city board of education, the nautical school is to come under the jurisdiction of the state of New York Oct. 1. After that date cadets from any place in New York state will be eligible to take the nautical course.

Only those from New York city previously have been taken on board. It is understood that the old navy ship Columbia will be secured after the state has gained control of the school. This larger vessel will give more room to the school and plans are under way to take out at least 200 cadets next season.

This winter is expected to see the resumption of winter cruises in place of the winter study, and the Newport probably will make a cruise to the West Indies. It is possible that the Newport will be used hereafter as a receiving ship for the school, and to make the winter cruises.

Sailing from Boston Monday the Newport is scheduled to visit Portland, Halifax, Provincetown, Newport, New London, New Haven and Glen Cove, L. I., remaining at each port from four to seven days. At Glen Cove the craft will be prepared for the graduation exercises. She is due at New York city Sept. 29, when the examinations will be held. The graduation of the senior cadets will be Oct. 1. This year's cruise is the coastwise trip which started May 23. Before coming here the Newport visited Bermuda, Norfolk, Annapolis and other southern ports.

Sunday the Massachusetts nautical school commissioners are expected to board the Newport for inspection. William H. Dimick, secretary, boarded her Friday and paid the respects of the Massachusetts school to Commander Tillman and his officers.

## ARSENAL TO GET ADDITIONAL WORK

WASHINGTON — Representatives Dietrich and Mitchell, upon investigating at the war department following a protest from employees of the Watertown arsenal against the reported transfer of certain gun carriage work to Bethlehem, Pa., have ascertained that the department has no intention of transferring this work. On the contrary, work is being transferred from Bethlehem to the Watertown arsenal.

The employees' protest against the Taylor system of shop management is being investigated by the chief of ordinance, who will make a report to the department.

## TIRE RECEIVERSHIP NOT YET DECIDED

When Judge Dodge took his seat upon the bench of the United States district court today the room was filled with persons interested for and against the appointment of a co-receiver with Robert C. Fisher to manage the affairs of the Walpole Tire & Rubber Co.

Claims of creditors representing more than \$700,000 were presented in favor of the retention of Mr. Fisher in whom the utmost confidence was expressed. It was further argued that creditors had rights prior to those of stockholders and it was said that if creditors were given a week they might oppose a co-receiver. Judge Dodge reserved his decision.

## SHRINERS CLUB GETS FURNITURE

Purchase of the furnishings of the Interstate Commercial Association at 20 Kilby street has been made by a club which is in process of organization, composed of members of the order of the Mystic Shrine, George A. Shackford, potentate, said today, and they will be used by the new organization for club purposes. Frederick J. Taber, one of the creditors of the association, purchased the furnishings at the public auction, and transferred the property to a committee representing the Shriners, the latter making their first payment last Wednesday.

CHILDREN HAVING TAG DAY  
SALEM, Mass.—For the purpose of raising money with which to purchase some new shower baths, the children of the Mack Park playground are today having a Tag day. The proceeds of a ball game to be played, will also be given.

## FURS

Our Fur Department is now open for the Fall and Winter Seasons

With an unusually complete assortment of medium and fine grade Furs, a special exhibit of Fur Coats, Fur-Lined Garments, Muffs and Neck Pieces in the most desirable Furs. We made our purchases in selected skins a good many months ago, when the market was much more favorable for purchasing, so that we are able at this time to offer them at prices which would not be at all possible if bought today.

Furs that you buy until October 1st will not be charged to you until you take them, provided that is not later than November 15th. They will be stored at our risk, free of charge, up to that time.

R. H. STEARNS AND COMPANY



## ART OBJECTS OF YE OLDEN DAYS

FURNITURE  
KERAMICS  
JEWELS and  
FABRICS

H. G. Webb 460 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

## EXPERTS ATTACK STATE PROBLEM OF IMMIGRATION

(Continued from page one)

ago, executive secretary of the commission, and the commission is holding meetings once a week for the discussion of information already gained and the making of further plans.

"What we are aiming to do," says Miss Abbott, "is to find out what is already being done for the immigrant and also what his difficulties are. Using this information as a basis, we shall be in a position to formulate a good program which shall cover two distinct phases of the immigration question—the protection of the immigrant and his education."

"The work which our investigators are doing is not a duplication of what has already been done by different agencies. In fact, we are making it a point not to duplicate. Everything that is available in the way of reports and surveys we are getting hold of as fast as we can and giving our investigators work to do that has not previously been covered. In other words, we are trying to get a comprehensive grasp of the whole situation as it now exists, and then we shall know what recommendations to make to the Legislature."

"In getting information which shall serve as the basis of our proposed educational program we are considering every device now used both by public and private agencies for the education of the foreigner. The main concern of the commission, however, is with the public agency, because in making our recommendations, being a state commission, we shall have to confine ourselves to showing what can be done by public agencies in the way of methods which have already proved successful; therefore in securing information we shall conduct neither settlement houses that conduct immigrant classes, nor the immigrant work of the Y. M. C. A. We are getting much help, too, from a consideration of the work being done by the North American Civic League for Immigrants and similar organizations."

The commission will not concern itself at all with the problem of restriction. The fact that immigrants are already here in large numbers and that they are bound to keep on coming in large numbers, even though some restriction is made, is the situation which the state now faces and which the commission was appointed to help the state meet. It is a problem which everyone can get together on, Miss Abbott says, for what Massachusetts is going to do to prepare its alien population for citizenship and social and industrial life is of vital concern to the whole commonwealth.

## PLACE MAY OPEN FOR PROGRESSIVE

WASHINGTON — Progressive party representation on the federal reserve board, when the new currency reform bill passes, will cause an innovation in American politics, Democratic currency leaders pointed out today.

The latest amendment to the Glass-Owen bill provides that four of the seven members shall be appointed by the President, that only two of the four shall be of the same politics. This will cause the President to appoint two Democrats, one Republican and one Progressive, it is generally believed.

## FARMS OFFERED FOR CITY BOYS TO GO TO WORK ON

Five farms with a total of 373 acres were given to the Forward-to-the-Land League yesterday for experimental work in the training of Boston boys as farmers during the summer vacations. James E. Burby of East Lexington gave an 80-acre farm south of Boston. On the farm is an 11-room house equipped with electric lights and a barn 125 feet long. Ernest H. Kimball of Arlington placed at the disposal of the league 130 acres in Bradford, N. H., the latter set out with fruit trees. Dr. W. B. Guy of 73 Warren street offered a farm of 27 acres near Lowell. Much of the land will be placed at the disposal of the Children's Museum of the science teachers bureau.

Mrs. Haviland H. Lund of Los Angeles, national secretary, will remain in Boston some time directing local organization. In about a month a meeting will be called at Faneuil hall to interest boys of the city in the farming project.

## BOSTONIANS ON SOUTHERN CRUISE

Off on a tropical tour, several Bostonians left New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamer Pastores. Captain Henshaw, for Kingston, Colon, Bocas del Toro, Panama and Port Limon, Costa Rica. The Boston voyagers were: Col. Edward B. Robbins, Miss Elsie Robbins, Miss Juliette Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Z. Cobb, E. O. Miller, L. A. Lorman, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Lorman and Huntington Smith. Other passengers were: Walter L. Bates of Hartford, Conn., Sir John Pundell of Cape Clear, Ja., Maj. E. J. Hale and Mrs. Hale of Fayetteville.

## BUSY POSTAL MAN WANTS MORE PAY

WASHINGTON — Postmaster-General Burleson has a protest from John H. Dorsey of Boston, who conducts postal sub-station 87, asking that parcel post sub-stations be remunerated according to volume of business instead of all having the same compensation. He says his station does a big parcel post business.

## Scott & Company

## Final Mark Down Sale

All Summer Garments to be closed out at great reductions

\$30 and \$35 Summer Suits for \$19.00

\$38, \$40 and \$45 Summer Suits \$26.00

\$10.00 Linen Suits.....\$6.00  
\$12.00 Linen Suits.....\$7.50  
\$12.00 Auto Dusters.....\$8.50  
\$10.00 Auto Dusters.....\$7.50  
\$6.00 Office Coats.....\$3.50  
\$7.50 Office Coats.....\$5.00  
\$10.00 Office Coats.....\$6.50

340 Washington Street



# News of Interest to Automobilists

## OVERCOMING THE MANY IGNITION TROUBLES MET

Most of Them Result From Road Conditions That Tend Unduly to Retard the Magneto

## MAKE USE OF BATTERY

It is universally agreed that ignition is one of the three vital functions of gasoline engine operation, no argument being needed to prove its necessity, neither is there need to argue the advantages of a good spark for ignition, it being generally understood that to get the full benefit of an explosion the spark must be one of good quality, not simply one that is only good enough to ignite the charges regularly. It is also agreed that the magneto furnishes more satisfactory ignition than the battery under all ordinary conditions, though the speed at which it must rotate in order to produce a spark generally necessitates the provision of a battery for easy starting of the motor, and in some cases to start it at all.

On general principles, as well as for convenience in connecting and timing, the magneto is run at a relatively low speed, and to help out the ignition at abnormally low speeds and compensate in some degree for the poorer spark, it is customary to adjust the spark plug gap to require as short a jump as possible without danger of the gap becoming bridged over by carbon and thus preventing ignition. As it is impossible to provide conditions which will produce a spark if the magneto is turning very slowly it follows that between the speed of rotation which is just sufficient to produce a spark up to what may be called normal speed, there are sparks of values corresponding with the speed.

It unfortunately happens that when, because of hard road conditions, the most power is needed to propel the car, the magneto produces sparks of inferior quality which necessarily still further retards the rate of progress.

Added to the above mentioned disadvantages of low speed on a bad hill in preventing (or failing to produce) a good spark, is the further difficulty produced by the greater compression occasioned by open throttle and the time allowed by low speed for the induction of a full charge; this higher compression, says Motor, as is well known, makes the passage of a spark more difficult and requires a more vigorous spark to pierce the increased resistance.

To meet the ignition difficulties induced by road conditions which are sufficient to unduly retard magneto speed it is a good plan to switch on the battery until speed enough to operate the magneto at a fair rate is again attained. Using the battery thus is entirely in accordance with the practice of using it in starting, and why this reasonable procedure is not more generally adopted is not understood, unless because it has not occurred to the driver.

### WAKEFIELD

The selectmen issued building permits today as follows: W. P. Whitehead, frame dwelling at 32 Nahant street, \$1800; Mrs. Abbie E. C. Eaton, addition to house on Walker terrace; William G. Lane, frame dwelling, Montrose avenue, \$1800; W. L. Finney, store at 22 Salem street, \$1500; Mrs. Pasquale Capone, wood and cement dwelling at 4 Hart street, \$1800.

### HANSON

The Ladies' Aid of the Congregational church will hold a bazaar in the chapel, Aug. 19.

The pupils in the various schools in town have been awarded prizes for compositions and recitations by Fred F. Blanchard. The recipients at the North school, Silver Lake, were Elsie Warren, a \$5 gold piece and Edith Ladd a \$2.50 gold piece.

### WHITMAN

The school committee, at its next meeting, will take action in regard to the election of janitors for vacancies now existing. One has to be selected for the new high school building.

There is every probability of there being a special town meeting.

### HANOVER

The annual reunion of the descendants of Cornet Robert Stetson will be held at the old homestead in Norwell, Saturday, Aug. 16. A dinner will be followed by speaking by members of the association.

### MELROSE

Mrs. M. Wagland, president of the Lawrence Woman's Relief Corps will entertain the members of the Melrose corps at her home in Andover Tuesday afternoon.

## PROPER LUBRICATING OIL OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE

Nothing Is Worse for the Gasoline Motor Than Inferior Grade Oil—Engine Trouble Is Sure to Follow and Prove More Expensive in the End

The repair shop and repair bills are the automobile owner's greatest trouble, says a writer in Motor. Engine troubles cause most repair bills. Poor cylinder oil is the cause of more engine trouble than any other one thing, and the only thing that poor oil lubricates perfectly is the way to the repair shop. No one knows the truth of this statement as well as the motor manufacturers, and during the past few years they have made an effort toward enlightening the owners of their cars as to the importance of proper lubrication.

Strange as it may seem, the automobile owner is ignorant on the subject and is slow to realize that the right oil, properly used, has more to do with the efficiency and longevity of the machine than anything else. Perhaps this is partly due to the fact that there is nothing spectacular about oil, or its use. When tires blow out, or lamps refuse to stay lighted, the owner is immediately conscious of it, but oils do their work unseen, and the difficulty of judging the quality of an oil is the reason why so many poor lubricating oils are sold.

An efficient gas engine cylinder oil must do two things: First, it must lubricate—keep a film of oil between the piston and cylinder walls to prevent wearing of the moving parts. In selecting a lubricant, the first quality to consider is its ability to cling to the surface and to maintain this film between these parts.

Second, it must burn up cleanly. The chief constituents of petroleum from which lubricating oils are made, are hydrocarbons. Hence, all oils by nature are composed of hydrogen and carbon. There are no oils that will stand the high temperature in the cylinder of a gasoline motor without ultimately burning. There are no cylinder oils which will not deposit some carbon when they burn. A certain quantity of oxygen is brought in with the gasoline vapor which, uniting with the carbon, forms carbon dioxide gas and passes off with the exhaust. Any carbon in excess of what can be carried off in this way is deposited in the cylinders.

Carbon deposits on pistons cause piston rings to gum and stick—loss of compression, loss of power and the trouble of taking down engine to clean. Carbon deposits on exhaust valves and seats mean cutting and pitting and consequent loss of power which can only be remedied by grinding valves.

Carbon deposits on intake valves and seats, cause loss of compression, loss of power, back firing in intake pipe and damage to carburetor. Carbon in compression space causes preignition, pounding, overheating of engine, with risk of damage, and inability to throttle engine down to slow speed.

It is apparent from the above that an oil so manufactured as to leave the least possible amount of carbon deposit—in other words, an oil which will burn up the cleanest after having performed its

function of lubricating, will be the best oil to use.

The carbon in oils can be very largely removed during the process of refining, if the proper skill and methods are employed to do so. The free carbon can be eliminated by a process of filtration and provided the oil is refined from the proper crude, the result is a lubricant having the maximum lubricating value and the greatest freedom from carbon.

An oil of this character must of necessity cost more to manufacture than oils not having these qualities. To start with, crudes from which lubricating oils are made range in price from approximately \$1.00 on the cheaper grades, to \$2.50 a barrel at the wells for the first quality Pennsylvania crudes, and each stage of the process of manufacture, in producing the highest grade of automobile lubricants, is attended with expense not incurred in producing a cheap oil.

Now come the facts concerning something which causes most of us to take notice. The average consumption of cylinder oil per car per year, is approximately 35 gallons. Hence, a saving of 10 or even 20 cents a gallon on a year's requirements would amount to only \$3.50 to \$7.00, or 30 to 60 cents a month. As it has been demonstrated time and again that it takes less of a high grade of oil to run a car per mile than it does of a so-called cheap oil, even this saving is not made. Further, it has been proved that an engine properly lubricated requires less gasoline to run it, so the absurdity of trying to economize on the oil question is very apparent.

If this is true as regards the automobile owner, it applies with added force to the truck owner. Trucks run, or should run, every working day of the year. The wear and tear on the motor of a truck must of necessity be very much greater than that to which the motor of a pleasure vehicle is subjected. When a truck goes to the repair shop, it is not a case of its owner losing pleasure, but of losing money.

As a truck will not use more than 100 gallons of cylinder oil a year, the folly of trying to economize on its lubrication is the more inexcusable. The automobile and truck owner should be made to realize that no motor manufacturer can build a poor oil proof car. Economy in lubrication does not mean getting the most oil for your money—it means getting the most lubrication for your money.

The question now arises, as to how the owner is going to distinguish between the good and poor automobile oils. It would seem from the nature of the case that the one person equally or more interested in the question as to what oil should be used would be the man who built the car. The motor manufacturer has every facility for making laboratory and practical tests. His recommendation would be governed by consideration of mechanical efficiency alone. Therefore, the ignorant one would do well to go to him for guidance.

## DELAY LOOKED FOR IN PASSING TARIFF BILL

Democratic Leaders Do Not Predict Final Enactment Until Sept. 15—Mr. Hamlin Prepares to Enforce Measure

## PROF. BULLOCK'S PLAN

WASHINGTON—Democratic leaders in Congress are not predicting final passage of the tariff bill before Sept. 15 now. In the Senate till date but four schedules have been considered and 36 paragraphs have been postponed for later discussion.

There remain to be considered 10 schedules, among them the three upon which there will be the most vigorous attacks by the minority—the wool, sugar and agricultural schedules.

The demise of Senator Johnston of Alabama has reduced the Democratic majority on the bill to one vote, the Louisiana senators having determined to vote against it because of the free sugar provision. This has given rise to hopes by Republicans that they may be able to put through an amendment to the wool or sugar schedules.

Democratic Senate leaders insist, however, that the 48 votes they have will stand against any Republican amendments.

No progress was made on Friday, owing to adjournment in respect to the memory of Senator Johnston.

Charles S. Hamlin, assistant secretary of the treasury, has begun preparations to enforce the new tariff act as soon as it becomes law.

## SAENGERBUND GETS ITS CUP BACK

SALEM, Mass.—A formal decree was filed yesterday with the clerk of the superior court in this city in the case of the New England States Saengerbund vs. the Fidella Musical and Educational Society. This was the case in which the Saengerbund offered prizes for the best amateur German musical organization in New England, the first prize being awarded to the Fidella organization.

Upon discovering that professionals took part in the Fidella contest, the Saengerbund brought suit to secure the redelivery of the prize cup on the ground that it was obtained under false premises. The court, in its decree, orders the cup to be returned to the Saengerbund.

### TWO MOTORBOATS FOUND

Two drifting motorboats were found by the harbor police Friday night, one of them belonging in Point Shirley, while the other was found in the Chelsea section of the Mystic river. The Point Shirley boat was returned. The other craft is held by the police.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### NORWELL

The annual field day of the Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans of Hanover is being held at Ridge Hill grove West Norwell today. Next Saturday afternoon and evening there will be a field day by the Union Glee Club of Rockland.

The annual reunion of the Stetson Kindred of America will be held at the Stetson homestead at Church Hill next Saturday. An all-day session will be held.

### BRIDGEWATER

The United States civil service commission announces that it will hold an examination at the Bridgewater postoffice Saturday, Aug. 23, for the purpose of filling the position of postmaster at Westdale.

William H. Bassett of South street, a former member of the board of selectmen, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination as representative.

### CONCORD

J. William Byron of this town, has announced that he will be a candidate for representative to the General Court from the thirteenth Middlesex district, which is made up of this town, Bedford, Lincoln, Sudbury, Wayland and Weston.

The Rev. Benjamin S. Winchester of this town will occupy the pulpit at the second vacation service of the Trinitarian Congregational church, Sunday morning.

### MAYNARD

The Rev. A. Morrill Osgood, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, will preach at the union service of the Methodist Episcopal and Congregational churches Sunday morning in the latter edifice.

At a joint meeting of the Progressive party members of this town, Hudson and Stow, Alfred E. McCleary was named for the state committee from the tenth district.

### CARVER

"The History of Carver," by Henry S. Griffith of this place, has been distributed through the town.

### EVERETT

Alderman William Ferguson is visiting cities about Boston preparatory to preparing a plan for the decorative street lighting of Broadway.

Petitions asking the city to purchase land bounded by Glendale and Vernal streets for park purposes are being circulated.

### QUINCY

Mayor Stone has issued a call for a special meeting of the city council to be held Monday evening.

The Rev. G. A. Wilson of Lynn will preach at the Bethany Congregational church tomorrow.

### CHELSEA

The Rev. B. G. Sealover, chaplain at the Soldiers home, will preach at the Mt. Bellingham Methodist church Sunday.

Mrs. Olive Kirk has been appointed deputy of the Dorothy Q lodge of the Golden Cross of Quincy.

### MARLBORO

The Robin Hill Improvement Society holds a social in the Robin Hill school house Tuesday night.

Capt. Arthur N. Payne has been given a three months leave of absence as commander of company F in Marlboro.

### WEYMOUTH

The Pond Plain Improvement Association holds a lawn party on the grounds surrounding the hall this evening.

The registrars of voters meet at their office this evening to certify nomination papers.

### RANDOLPH

The committee of the Ladies Library Association having in charge the garden contest of the children of the public schools made an inspection yesterday and found all the gardens in a fine condition.

### DEDHAM

The selectmen have called a special town meeting for Thursday evening, Aug. 14.

### MALDEN

Former Councilman Joseph G. Wright of Garland avenue is to be one of the three candidates for the Progressive nomination for representative.

The ward 4 Republican committee as selected for 1913 consists of E. H. Evans, F. H. Magee, C. P. Holmes, W. H. Henderson, A. W. Merriam and J. P. Monahan. Delegates selected to the state convention are former Mayor G. L. Richards and former Councilman Austin H. Roby.

### NEEDHAM

Under an arrangement made by the Republican committees of Needham and Dedham some years ago, Needham was to have the privilege of naming the Republican candidate for representative from the first Norfolk district in 1912 and 1913. Henry T. Childs, who was the candidate last year, will not run this year, and so far no Needham candidate has entered the field. J. Eugene Cochran of Dedham is the only candidate mentioned on the Republican side so far.

### ARLINGTON

The main construction work on the new bridge over the Menotomy river at the foot of Henderson street is now nearly completed, although it will be some time before the filling in of the approaches on either side of the bridge is finished. The new bridge is expected to be opened to the public by Oct. 1.

### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

Under direction of Mrs. Fred C. Mitchell, chairman of the program committee, the program for the 1913 and 1914 season of the Arlington Heights Study Club has been prepared. This year "Japan" is to be studied.

### WEBSTER

Ebenezer Learned chapter, D. A. R., will hold its next meeting Aug. 11, on the lawn of Mrs. Charles I. Rawson, Oxford.

At the annual meeting of the Dudley Village Improvement Society the Rev. Frederick D. Thayer was elected president.

The season of 1913 has been unprecedented in the demand for

## GOODRICH UNIT MOLDED TIRES

Even the largest rubber factory in the world could not turn them out in sufficient quantities to give every Goodrich friend the equipment he wanted.

Now

an enormously increased production has been made possible by new machinery, new buildings and hundreds of additional employees.

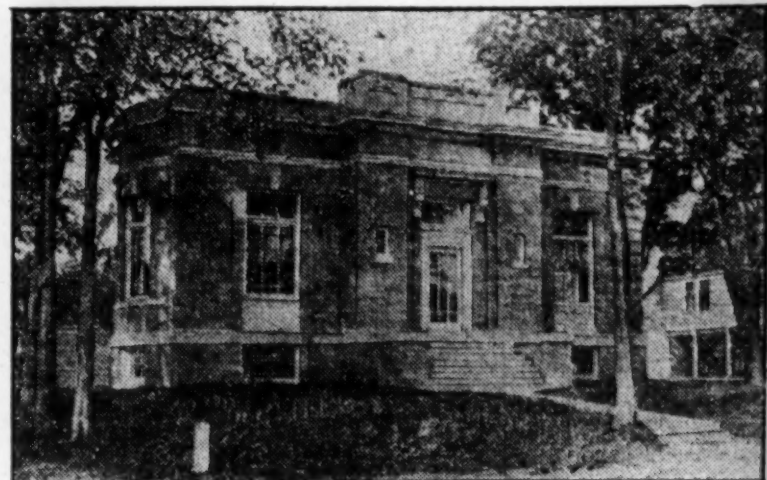
Today

we are in position to give the real old-fashioned Goodrich Service in heaping measure.

Your dealer can fill your orders promptly

Goodrich Tires—Best in the Long Run

## DAVIS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DEDICATED AT BRIDGTON, ME.



Structure of gray brick and granite

BRIDGTON, Me.—The Dalton Holmes Davis Memorial building, presented to the Bridgton Public Library Corporation, was dedicated this week. The building is a gift under the will of Dr. Nathan Johnson Davis of Somerville, Mass., a native of Bridgton, and is a memorial to his son. To sustain the memorial, Dr. Davis directed that the residue of his estate be given to the corporation. The building is of light gray brick, with

trimmings of native granite, and has one story and a basement. There are stacks for 5000 books, and there are two reading-rooms, one of which will contain the private library of the donor and the other a valuable private library of about 1000 volumes. The furnishings are of oak, in harmony with the light cypress finish. The books of the Bridgton library have been placed in the building, which is now open to the public.

## REPUBLICANS TO RUN MR. BASSETT

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The Republicans are to nominate William H. Bassett of this town as the candidate for representative from the Bridgewater district. Mr. Bassett is a former member of the board of selectmen. This district elected a Progressive to the Legislature last year but the Republicans believe that with a strong candidate in the field they can reclaim the district at the coming election.

## SOCIETY FOLKS TO SELL GLADIOLI

BEVERLY, Mass.—North Shore society folks are planning to sell for charity next Thursday, at Cedar Acres, 29 acres of gladioli now in bloom.

## UNITED PHONE MEETING CALLED

Sanford Bates, trustee of the United Telephone Company of Boston, which some time ago filed a petition in bankruptcy, has called a meeting of the creditors of the company for next Tuesday at room 318 Kimball building, to learn what became of the balance of about \$66,000 subscribed for stock and why only \$16,000 was paid when approximately \$25,000 of 6 per cent notes were subscribed.

Trustee Bates says he found that the company, after selling about \$100,000 worth of stock, has cash assets of \$175. New England men are named in a list of directors in possession of Mr. Bates.

## LEXINGTON TAX BREAKS RECORD

The Lexington board of assessors announced yesterday that the town tax rate for 1913 will be \$21.80 on \$1000, the highest ever known here. This is an increase of \$1.70 over last year. The chief cause of the increase is the high town grant, which is nearly \$25,000 more than in 1912, and the large state and county taxes, both of which exceed the 1912 totals by over \$4000.

The total valuation of the town's real estate and personal property is placed at \$8,366,430, a gain of \$400,413 in the value during the past year. There are 1684 poll tax payers, an increase of 33.

### HAVE LARGE ENOUGH WIRE

Lake water, electricity must be provided with a conductor that is commensurate with the flow. Loss of current will result if the wire is too small, because of the energy required to heat the wire, and the smaller the wire is in proportion to the amount of current carried, the greater will be the loss of current, and if too heavy a current is carried over a wire that is small enough in proportion, the wire will fuse. In wire that is used in carrying the current in an automobile, it is better to have it a little larger than is necessary rather than a little too small, as in the short distance the current is carried, the larger wire will cause practically no loss of current.

### SALEM TO HOLD AUCTION SALE

SALEM, Mass.—Mayor Hurley will sell at public auction this afternoon in Town Hall, a collection of watches, jackknives, pocketbooks, boots, shoes, clothing, chairs, tables, etc. which have accumulated in the police department.

### PLYMOUTH NAMES SCHOOL HEAD

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Charles A. Harris, formerly superintendent of schools in the district comprising Holliston, Medway and Sherborn, has been elected superintendent of schools here.

### ESSEX PROGRESSIVE OUT

SALEM, Mass.—The announcement is made that William C. McNamara, secretary of the Salem Progressives, will be the Progressive candidate for senator in the Second Essex district.

## PREMIER ANNOUNCEMENT

As An Experiment

In the Interest of the Motor Car Buyer

We will sell 12 New Series Premier cars, each under an agreement which limits the depreciation on that car to results of use only and eliminates shrinkage ordinarily brought about by model changes.

The proof of the theory costs the buyer nothing—it may cost us something, but we think not.

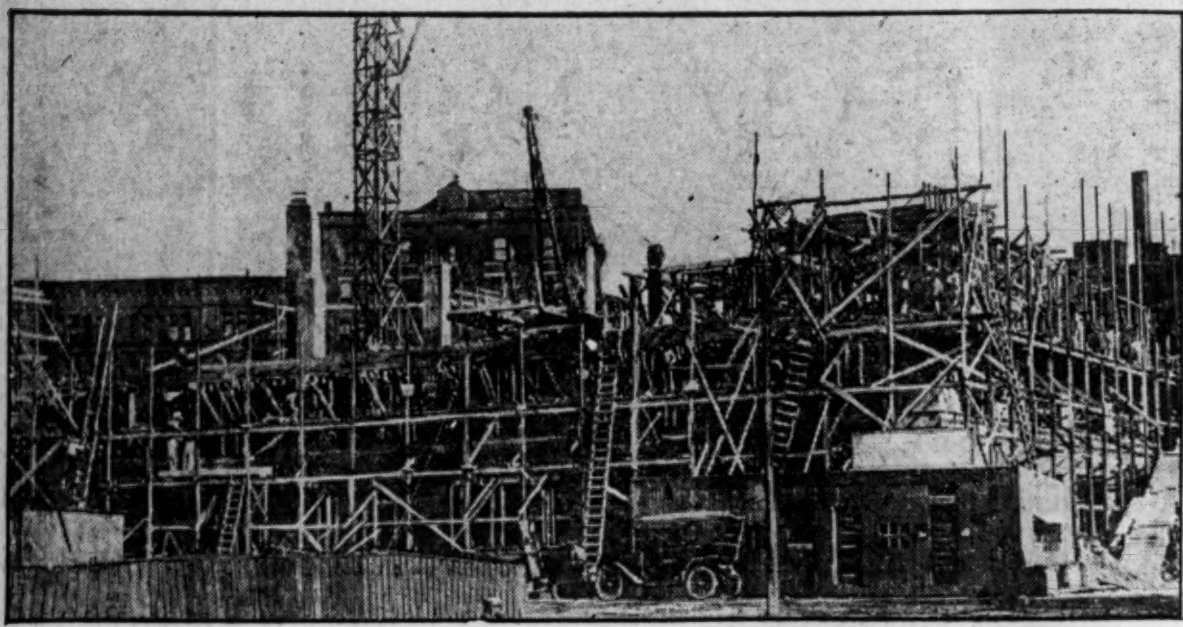
We Invite You to Inspect the New Series Premier "America's Greatest Touring Car"

Premier Motor Car Co. of N. E.  
632 BEACON STREET



# Riding Quality of Autos Improved

## FAST WORK ON NEW AUTO HEADQUARTERS



BUILDING BEING ERECTED FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS AUTOMOBILE CLUB, CLARENDON AND STUART STREETS

Rapid progress is being made on the new home of the Massachusetts Automobile Club which is being erected on Clarendon and Stuart streets. The framework is now well advanced on the third story and another month should find the building well toward completion so far as the construction work on the building is concerned.

## DENVER MOTOR CLUB IS GROWING ORGANIZATION

DENVER, Col.—Among the enterprising and energetic organizations which have been instrumental in upbuilding the city of Denver and the state of Colorado, the Denver Motor Club holds a prominent place. The officers of the association are as follows: E. E. Sommers, president; Oscar P. Doerr, vice-president; Carl Ph. Schwalb, secretary-treasurer.

The present efficient management of the organization is made evident by the large number of members which the club now has, a total of more than 1200. Because of its excellent work in promoting good roads and in looking after the general interests of motorists the Denver Motor Club has enjoyed a phenomenal growth. Four years ago the organization had less than 100 members; a year ago it had less than 700; while today it has almost twice that number, and its membership is increasing at the rate of 75 to 100 members a month.

The headquarters of the club are on the eighth floor of the Majestic building in the heart of the business district of Denver, where the club maintains a suite of rooms for the use of its members. This suite of rooms contains all motor periodicals, current literature and daily press, in addition to lounging room and billiard room. An information bureau is also maintained for the benefit of the many tourists who come to Denver. These rooms command a view of the whole Rocky mountain range and the residence section of Capitol hill, which makes a panorama well worth seeing.

The club has recently acquired a country lodge at Morrison in the foothills in Bear Creek canon, about 16 miles from Denver, on the banks of Bear Creek. This lodge contains 65 rooms and has all the conveniences of a modern country club, including tennis courts, fine golf links, swimming pool, billiard and pool rooms.

The principal object of the Denver Motor Club is to secure the construction and maintenance of good roads. The club has exerted a great deal of influence, not only in Denver but in all sections of the state and throughout the entire Rocky mountain region, in developing a system of good roads. During the months of June, July, and August, 1912, 500 miles of roads leading both to and from Denver were posted with sign boards, maps, and logging of the same. This covered Golden, Boulder, Craig, Estes park via Longmont, Lyons, Loveland and Greeley. This year up to the present period of 1913, the club has extended its operations by erecting sign boards, warning signals, and logging more than 1800 miles of roads in the territory contiguous to Denver, and it is only a question of a short period until the club will have covered all the principal roads in the state. One of its most recent features of good roads work has been the laying out of and logging the road from Denver across the main range to Sulphur Springs in Grand county. A similar work has been done on the Denver and Omaha road, which has been worked out in detail so that any person can, by simply following explicit directions, motor from Denver to Omaha over good roads without difficulty.

The Denver Motor Club has been an enthusiastic supporter of the Midland Trail, a proposed national highway which runs from Denver via Golden, Idaho Springs, Sulphur Springs, Glenwood Springs, Rifle, Grand Junction and thence to Salt Lake. This route was recently followed by a large delegation of automobilists from Indiana who were enthusiastic about the beauties of this trail over which the mountain scenery is unsurpassed in the United States.

The Denver Motor Club has worked with other organizations throughout the state to bring about the creation of a state highway commission, which would have control of state funds for the building of roads and apply same in a comprehensive and connected manner. At the present time the state highway commission has, approximately, \$750,000 for good roads, which is being expended in a comprehensive plan of general highways connecting the important centers of the state.

The Denver Motor Club also secured the passage of a state automobile registration act. The fees collected from this source, which annually amount to

about \$100,000, are turned into the state highway funds and are available each year for the betterment of the roads.

One of the efficient means for securing the cooperation of other sections of the state in the good roads movement adopted by this club has been a plan of organizing branch motor clubs in other cities of the state. Whenever 25 or more members are secured in another city of the state a branch of the Denver Motor Club is organized. This membership en-



PRESIDENT E. E. SOMMERS  
Denver Motor Club

titles the local organization to representation on the board of governors of the Denver club. By this means various sections of the state come to work harmoniously in the bringing out of good roads.

The organization is affiliated with the American Automobile Association and all members of motor clubs generally receive a warm welcome at the club, and are given maps and valuable information relative to touring throughout the state. While the betterment of highways has been, and will continue to be the constant aim of the club, it has not limited its work to this feature alone. It has been a power for good in the enactment of sane and reasonable laws in the state, fair to the motorists and the general public, and the aim of the club has been equal rights to all. Its annual year book is a valuable piece of literature, giving routes and information not only for the use of the members but for motorists from other states who come to Colorado for their vacations.

## SHOULD PROTECT NEW TIRES WHEN CARRIED ON CAR

"Remember that new tires carried on the side of the car, if not protected from the sunlight, will quickly oxidize, crack and become quite worthless," says L. Greenwald, manager of a big tire company.

"A new tire should preferably be put into service a little while until the cover has been soiled. It will not then deteriorate near so quickly. It is better, however, to have a cover for extra tires. Do not store them away in a warm place for any great length of time. Light or heat will cause the sulphur to come to the surface and make the cover minutely porous. After this oxidation takes place the nerve fiber of the rubber is destroyed, and naturally the durability is greatly impaired.

"A dark, dry room at a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees is most favorable for retarding chemical action in the rubber and the 'friction' stock on the fabric layers."

## AUTOMOBILE NOTES

Maj. R. B. Grubbs of the U. S. A. has a stove consisting of six compartments incorporated into an automobile. The stove is built around the exhaust pipe.

According to the latest ruling of the United States general appraisers, automobile tires that have been exported from this country and then come back fitted to cars of foreign make are subject to the regular duty of 45 per cent.

The New York Motor Truck Club is to have an outing at the Marine and Field Club grounds Aug. 19. Athletic and aquatic sports are to make up part of the program.

The Wisconsin State Automobile Association has postponed its fourth annual reliability run from Aug. 18-22 to Aug. 25-29. This was done so that 1914 models could take part.

A big increase in registration is shown in the state of Missouri this year. C. D. Long, state automobile commissioner, says that it is about 10,000. The cost of securing the 1914 number plates is about \$4000, and the contract will soon be given out.

Maine has a new law which permits automobilists' residing in neighboring states within 15 miles of the state line to use Maine roads within a distance of 15 miles of the line without paying an annual license fee to Maine.

The Northeast Wisconsin Automobile Association has been organized by automobilists of Oshkosh, Fond du Lac and vicinity. Dr. A. A. Crum of Oshkosh is president; Carl Kade, Sheboygan, first vice-president; F. F. Hoaglin, Oshkosh, second vice-president; W. Van Nelson, Waupaca, treasurer.

With an entry list which will include several of the greatest present-day racing drivers, headed by Ralph de Palma, winner of the Vanderbilt cup and other big races, the automobile meeting at the Brighton Beach racetrack, which will be held this afternoon, promises to be one of the best ever held in the East. When the entries closed Friday night, each of the six events on the program had filled well. Some of the races have from 10 to 12 cars nominated.

As the result of action taken at its annual convention at Morehead City, North Carolina, the North Carolina Good Roads Association has become the North Carolina division of the National Highways Association. This amalgamation of the state organization follows closely the amalgamation of the Ohio Good Roads Federation with the National Highways Association, which took place last week. The executive officers of the North Carolina Association are H. B. Varner of Lexington, president; Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt of Chapel Hill, secretary; Miss H. M. Berry of Chapel Hill, assistant secretary, and Joseph G. Brown of Raleigh, treasurer.

## KEEP THE CAPS TIGHT

Unless the caps of grease lubricators are kept screwed tight, the cups are likely to accumulate a quantity of water in the space above the piston. In time the water will work its way into the piston and come in contact with the bearings. In case it does not get past the piston, it will in time be mixed with the grease and be forced into the bearings. A small wad of cotton between the cap and the piston will often prevent this.

## STEEL BAR THE STRONGER

Although often stated as a fact, a steel tube is not stronger than a steel bar of equal diameter. A steel tube is stronger than a bar of equal weight, but when both are of the same diameter, the steel bar is the stronger of the two.

## LIGHT AUTO LAMPS

Aug. 9, 1913. From 7:24 p. m. to 4:15 a. m.  
Aug. 10, 1913. From 7:24 p. m. to 4:15 a. m.  
Aug. 11, 1913. From 7:22 p. m. to 4:17 a. m.  
Aug. 12, 1913. From 7:20 p. m. to 4:18 a. m.  
Aug. 13, 1913. From 7:19 p. m. to 4:19 a. m.  
Aug. 14, 1913. From 7:18 p. m. to 4:20 a. m.  
Aug. 15, 1913. From 7:16 p. m. to 4:21 a. m.  
Aug. 16, 1913. From 7:15 p. m. to 4:22 a. m.

Manufacturers Have Been Turning More of Their Attention to This Feature in the Last Few Years

## FIXING OLD MODELS

There are few features of automobiles that have shown as much improvement during the past few years as that of easy riding. When the first automobiles were made, the chief attention of the builders was put into making a car that would run and could be handled easily. The first few years of the industry were devoted to improving these features and rapid progress was made along these lines until now it takes but a short time for the most inexperienced to learn how to drive a car and look out for the simplest and most important features of keeping it in running condition.

With the rapid progress made along these lines manufacturers have been turning their attention more and more to the features which tend to make the car ride easier and the last two or three years have witnessed a great improvement along this line. Riding in a 1913 model is strikingly different from one in a model of 1910. Many motorists have cars of old models that still have many years of service ahead of them, so far as the mechanical end of the car is concerned, and as they represent a considerable investment that cannot be made use of to full advantage by selling them second hand, their owners are looking round for a way to improve their riding qualities.

While it is hardly to be expected that changes can be made in old models that will make them the equal of the best 1913 models of the same makes, there are ways whereby they can be greatly improved over their present conditions. The easy riding of an automobile is dependent on three things—the springs, the tires and the cushions. The first two of these are generally recognized by the motorist, but the last named is often entirely overlooked.

In the early days of the automobile the springs were the chief factors in making the car ride easy. The installing of springs, and even the springs themselves, were very crude affairs then to what they are today. Several ways of bettering them are now made use of. In some cases supplementary springs are installed, while in others shock absorbers are used. These changes have in many instances resulted in marked improvement, while there have been instances where they have failed to produce satisfactory results.

By increasing the size of the tire used it is often possible greatly to improve the riding qualities of the car. The adoption of a larger sized tire which can be operated at a lower inflation not only improves the cushioning effect, but results in a more economical running of the car. There are many automobilists whose cars are already riding easily enough who install such tires because they believe that their operating costs are materially reduced in this way.

Cushions, however, play a more important part in the riding qualities than the average motorist appreciates. The past two years have seen a great deal of attention paid to this subject by the manufacturers and there are few 1913 models which have not been furnished with the best possible seat cushions. As the passenger comes in actual contact with the cushion, it stands to reason that the better the cushion the better will be the riding qualities. By removing the seats from a car and taking a ride in it without the cushions, a person will quickly understand how important they are.

In early models the cushions were not made deep enough and if the owner of such a car will have deeper ones put in, he will soon see a remarkable change in the riding qualities. While the installation of deeper cushions may involve some changes in the body of the car, there are very few cases where such changes cannot be made easily and with but little cost. This way of lengthening the days of an automobile is receiving much attention this year and with marked success.

## MOTORCYCLISTS NAME DIRECTORS

At the recent convention of the Federation of American Motorcyclists a new form of government was adopted which divides the country into eight districts, each district to be presided over by a director. The directors chosen by the convention for the coming year are: E. M. Estabrook, Bangor, Me., New England district; Howard A. French, Baltimore, South Atlantic district; Dr. J. P. Thornley, New York, Atlantic district; C. S. Pixley, Sacramento, Cal., South Pacific district; J. R. Gorman, Seattle, North Pacific district; C. W. Vaughan, St. Louis, South central district. These directors will hold office for one year, the directors thereafter to be elected by a vote of the F. A. M. members in the district in which they are to serve.

The other directors of the federation are: R. J. Patterson, the president, and Fred I. Willis of Indianapolis, and G. H. Hamilton, Milwaukee, former presidents. The board of directors appointed J. L. Donovan of Chicago as chairman of the competition committee, to replace Dr. Thornley, resigned. O. F. McLain of Indianapolis was appointed chairman of the legal action committee, succeeding J. Leo Sauer of New York.

## Tire Prices Down

### How We Did It Without Skimping On the Costliest Tire That's Built

Here are a few amazing facts which every tire user should know.

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires used to cost one-fifth more than other standard tires. And yet they gained the topmost place in Tiredom.

Three things caused this extra price.

In the base of each tire we vulcanize six flat bands of 126 braided wires. It is thus that we make a hookless tire—a tire that can't be rim-cut.

Then every No-Rim-Cut gets the "On-Air Cure." It is final-vulcanized on air bags. This is done to save blow-outs. It adds to our tire cost \$1500 per day.

Then we use in each tread base a patent "rivet" fabric. We paid \$50,000 for this feature to prevent tread separation.

Not one of these costly features are used in any other make of tire.

We have clung to small capitalization. On this account we can and do keep our profits under 8½ per cent.

All these savings, as fast as we made them, went to users of our tires.

## Note What Our Price Includes

Rival makers must in some way meet the Goodyear price. But please consider what our price includes.

A tire that never rim-cuts.

A tire built to save blow-outs, in a way so costly that no one else employs it.

A tire built in our patent way to prevent tread separation. And built in every other way for longest mileage, regardless of the cost.

## Now No Extra Price

Now these same tires, with all of these features, cost you no extra price. Not a standard tire of any type costs you less.

And these are the reasons:

Our overhead cost, in days of small output, ran as high as thirty per cent.

It is now less than six per cent. Our multiplied output, in this one way, has cut our tire cost twenty-four per cent.

We have built new factories with modern equipment, with every new invention in labor-saving machinery.

## That's Why They Outsell

Hundreds of thousands now use these tires.

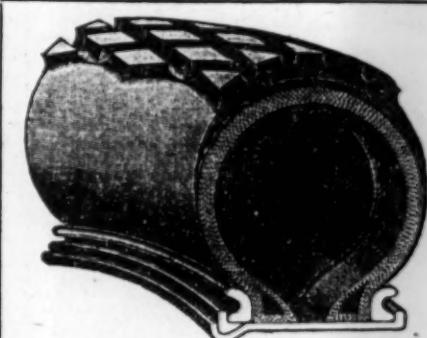
They far outsell any other. Yet the demand from users is now growing faster than ever before in our history.

That's for the reasons told you.

Rim-Cutting alone, with old-type tires, ruins 31.8 per cent—almost one tire in three. Blow-outs and loose treads, which our methods combat, are immensely costly items.

You should get these savings—get them all—when you pay the Goodyear price.

Our dealers are everywhere.



**GOODYEAR**  
AKRON, OHIO  
**No-Rim-Cut Tires**  
With or Without  
Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO  
This Company has no connection whatever with any other rubber concern which uses the Goodyear name.

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Phone, Back Bay 3335-6-7-8

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## GOOD HIGHWAYS ASSOCIATIONS UNITE EFFORTS

Ohio Federation Joins National Body for the Adoption of New Systems and Improvements

WASHINGTON—Pledged to work for the adoption of a complete and unified system of national, state, county and township highways, the Ohio Good Roads Federation has become amalgamated with the National Highways Association. As a result of the action, which was taken at a meeting of the board of trustees at Columbus, the Ohio organization has become the Ohio Good Roads Federation, Ohio division of the National Highways Association.

The Hon. Jesse Taylor of Jamestown, president of the Ohio federation, is vice-president of the National Highways Association and director of its organization department. Archibald H. Huston of Columbus, chairman of the board of trustees of the state body, has been appointed a member of the board of national counsellors of the association. Another of the trustees, the Hon. James R. Marker of Versailles, state highway commissioner of Ohio, is a member of the council of commissioners of the National Highways Association. W. A. Alsford of Johnston, secretary of the federation, becomes manager of the northern organization department of the association.

The action of the Ohio federation follows closely similar action on the part of the National Old Trails Road Association, an organization with 10,000 members, the headquarters of which are in Kansas City, Missouri, and of the Inter-Mountain Good Roads Association, which has headquarters in Boise, Idaho. These two bodies have become departments of the National Highways Association. The Texas Good Roads Federation has also acted favorably on the proposal to amalgamate.

The Ohio federation has been one of the most successful good roads organizations in the country, and to its efforts is due much of the credit for the state's recent activity in road building. It is

believed that in broadening its field by joining in the demand for a system of highways built and maintained by the nation the federation has greatly increased its usefulness.

## MOTORCYCLE NOTES

The Oregon and Portland Motorcycle clubs have effected a consolidation. The new organization, known as the Rose City Motorcycle Club, starts with a membership of 350.

New motorcycle clubs recently or-

ganized are Milwaukee (Wis.) Motorcycle Club, with 130 charter members; Beloit (Wis.) Motorcycle Club, with 35 riders, and Warsaw (Ind.) Motorcycle Club, membership 28.

The Lincoln (Nebr.) Motorcycle Club is planning an endurance run to Omaha on Labor day. About 50 riders are expected to participate.

Motorcycle and automobile owners in Grady county, Oklahoma, are planning a joint organization, its purpose being protection against unjust legislation, aiding in the enforcing of laws, repression of excessive speeding, and the furtherance of the good roads movement.

## The Smooth, Firm Road Where the Traction Is Good

THE choosing of the right route, planned along the best roads, may mean the saving of tires and reducing to the minimum the wear and tear on the machine generally.

Will you not make use of the Monitor's offer to furnish you with information as to where the best roads may be found?

Articles written from the standpoint of the automobile owner and valuable as a means of gaining information are published in each Saturday's Monitor. These articles will be found on the Automobile Page.

## After the Car Is Chosen The Question of Supplies

Here we can be of great service to you. Complete fittings from Top to Tires. Catalogues Sent on Request.  
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819 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON  
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# North End Mission Aids Children

Finding Shelter and Homes for Little Ones Becomes Leading Work of Boston Organization Which Has Done Much Good

## OUTINGS LED TO IT

SOCIAL work by the Boston North End mission, now devoted specially to the care and aid of children, presents a wide variation from the program entered upon at the time of its inception, about 46 years ago. The scene of labor has had more than one change, and as one headquarters was abandoned for another, there came changes in activity and service along related lines to its present phase.

A description of the mission's location in its early days is given in a number of the mission magazine published in 1872, and reads thus: "Of course it is on North street, once the old Ann street. Everybody knows Hanover street, lately widened at a cost of \$250,000, with its double railroad track. Its countless shops under gaslight make it one of the most brilliant avenues in the city, and right alongside of Hanover street is North street, 15 minutes' walk from the State House and 10 from the Maine, Fitchburg & Lowell depots. Leaving the horse cars at Richmond street, close by the Hanover street Methodist church, in one minute you may stand before the quiet front, 201 North street. It is two minutes' walk from Atlantic avenue, the wharves and the ferries, and in a few years when Charlestown, Chelsea, Somerville, Cambridge, Brookline and the rest come to us, Boston will have half a million inhabitants and the mission will be near the center."

The work of the mission was carried on in North street until 1902. During these years the character of the work gradually changed, and reference to another number of the mission magazine, the very first number, in fact, reveals how great that change is. This article reads that "From a small beginning in 1867, as a 'ragged school,' the mission soon became an established institution for Christian worship and Christian work, gradually extending and perfecting its arrangements till it embraced a Sunday school, industrial schools, a stated chapel service, a free reading room, a restaurant, and a home for penitent females."

## Service Altered

This description applies to the history of the mission during its first five

## FOUR LITTLE MOTHERS AT MOUNT HOPE



Girls playing in their temporary home at Forest Hills

years only. Since then other changes have been made until today the name "North End Mission" is a misnomer, for the work of the mission is not done in the North End especially, nor along the lines commonly assumed by such an institution. The work with women, started at 201 North street, was carried on from 1902 to 1907 from head-



YOUTH PLACED BY MISSION

quarters at 31 Worcester square, and then dropped. The work with the children is the feature that remains, but that is carried on at Mt. Hope home, Forest Hills, so that now the only evidence of a North End mission to be found in Boston proper is an office in the Ford building occupied by the superintendent, the Rev. C. L. D. Younkin, and bearing the words "Boston North End Mission" on its door.

Change in the character of the work

## BOHEMIANS HOLD JINKS PLAYING "FALL OF UG"

Famous San Francisco Club Has Annual Midsummer Festival of Music, Poesy and Drama in Camp Under the Redwoods

## WORK IS ELEVENTH

THE Bohemian Club of San Francisco is just closing its annual festival, known as the Midsummer Jinks, in its grove of great redwood trees near Monte Rio, in Sonoma county. The jinks began July 26 to continue until Aug. 10, when



HERMAN PERLET  
Composer of the music of "The Fall of Ug"

years this club of poets, wits, scholars, musicians and artists has gone annually into the woods. Many years ago the redwood grove of 300 acres was acquired. August makes possible generally the regular staging upon a rising hillside in a splendid glade, a play written by one of the members, with music by another. The play now commands the art interest of the world. From 100 to 200 members participate in the production and the music is furnished by an orchestra of 65 pieces directed by the composer. Last year's play "The Atonement of Pan," the book being by Joseph D. Redding and the music by Henry Hadley, was said to be one of the most beautiful productions ever seen on an outdoor stage. "The Cave Man," by Charles K. Field, with music by W. J. McCoy, which was produced in 1910, attracted the wide attention of scholars as well as of those interested in outdoor drama.

The jinks opened this year with an elaborate ceremony known as "The Cremation of Care." Other features were a burlesque Californian fiesta, a true Californian Spanish dinner, the Friday night in the circle, at which a number of noted men added to the eloquence and fun of a varied program, and the Sunday morning concert and the high jinks dinner.

Among this year's guests at the jinks are Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Lane, David Warfield, Harrison Fisher, Jules Guerin and Stirling Calder.

Society Keeps Home Atmosphere at Mount Hope Where Wards Are Housed Until Claimed by Their Own or Foster Parents

## ACTIVITY EXPANDING

will be taken care of until they become self-supporting, or where they will be adopted.

The finding of such homes and the placing of the right child in the right place are tasks to which the mission gives careful attention. Preliminary investigation of families taking in the children is included in this work, as well as supervision and visiting of children who are placed out, and an intelligent effort made in each individual case to make the best adjustment possible. Recently a worker has been added to the staff whose business it is to attend to the necessary visiting, and it is likely that this position will be made permanent, so extensive has this phase of the work become. The success which has attended the mission's placement of children is attested by many letters and reports received from the people into whose homes the children are taken as well as by messages from the boys and girls themselves who write to tell how happy they are.

## Work Taxes Capacity

The work of the mission has been increasing steadily in the last two years. Not only have more children been placed in homes than in former years but the capacity of Mount Hope home has been taxed to its limit and new buildings are declared to be needed. The work of the mission is supported by voluntary contributions and by the income from a fund of \$39,000. The mission is undenominational. Children under its care are, however, given religious training and taught to be reverent, conscientious and honorable.

On Sunday afternoons at the home a service is conducted by the superintendent.

A few Sundays ago the subject for discussion was "Kindness to Animals." The children exhibited keen interest and interrupted to tell how the squirrels make a habit of coming up to the piazza near their meals out there and how the sparrows, entirely unafraid, light near by and beg for crumbs.

The work of the mission is for children in Boston and places nearby, and though in putting them into homes the mission takes into consideration good homes anywhere, yet homes within Massachusetts are preferred so that the distance between the child, his parents or any relatives and the mission may not be too great. It is often agreed when a child is placed in a free home by indenture that he shall have the privilege of spending some time each year with his own father or mother.

The matron of Mount Hope home is Miss L. J. Cann. The present officers of the mission are: President, Charles W. Kidder; vice-president, Mrs. G. M. Porter; treasurer, William H. Bain; secretary, Albert D. Auryansen; auditor, Warren F. Gregory; counsel, D. Chauncey Brewer.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with the reduction of express rates ordered by the state railroad commission of California.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC—The state railroad commission of California, which has just ordered a reduction of express rates, did so after a study of the express business which involved an examination of 2,300,000 way bills and extended over a period of more than two years. Notwithstanding this thoroughness, the rates established are to be tried for a period of only six months. At the end of that time Wells Fargo & Co. may ask for a rehearing, and show, if they can, that the new rates do not yield a fair return. The moderation shown in this proceeding and the manifest wish of the commission to proceed only upon a complete understanding of the facts reflect a spirit which ought to rule everywhere in the adjustment of relations between quasi-public corporations and the people. There is no place for impetuous or retaliatory action in such adjustments and no permanent benefit to the country is to be expected from regulation which does not regard the rights of both the companies and the public.

NEW YORK GLOBE—By the interstate commerce commission's order the operations of the express companies are at last put upon a proper public service basis. . . . The commission's action ought to help to bring order into a business which has long been conducted without it. Under the old covering of ignorance and mystery all sorts of abuses flourished. Now the companies will have to work in the open and prove their right to live by efficiency and fair dealing. The public will feel at once the good effects of the change and the companies themselves, if they have any genuine stamina, will ultimately benefit from it.

BUFFALO EXPRESS—It is believed in Washington that the express companies probably will attempt to test the constitutionality of the interstate commerce commission's order. They may do that, of course, but the chances are that they will not, since the order is to be effective as a test for only two years. Furthermore, the companies have the

permission of the interstate commerce commission to apply at any time for the modification of the order, the only requirement being that they can show that they have new facts worthy of consideration. This is a fair proposition for the companies and they would do well to accept it, instead of carrying on the fight.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES—The interstate commerce commission does not pretend that it has devised a complete remedy for express abuses, but, being certain that the various companies have been arbitrary in their attitude and extortionate in some of their charges, proposes that they shall have two years in which to operate under new rates and regulations and demonstrate either the justice or injustice of the modified plan.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—It would be a fine bit of irony if the express companies, supposed to be on the way to the block, would turn about, and adapting their processes, rates and methods to the present popular demand, reinstate themselves with the public and get their old business back and a lot of new traffic with it.

## POLES' ALLIANCE TO BUILD HOME

CLEVELAND—The Alliance of Poles of Ohio will erect a three-story steel and brick building at Forman avenue and Broadway to be used as state headquarters.

Action to this effect was taken recently at the state meeting in Toledo. At that meeting Theodore Zolnowski, merchant at Fleet avenue S. E. and E. Sixty-fifth street, was elected president of the organization, which comprises about 7500 members.

The organization will spend \$40,000 on the new building.

The new structure, beside the necessary offices, will contain lodge and meeting rooms, an assembly hall and a gymnasium. The front part of the first floor will be used for stores.

## The OUTSIDE Line to

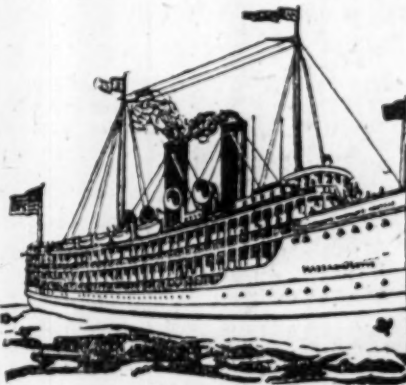
# NEW YORK

(Around Cape Cod)

It is wonderful what this trip does for the man who is working hard in summer weather.

Only about 15½ hours from port to port, but the refreshing effect is amazing.

One enjoys breathing salt ocean air, the unbroken night's sleep out at sea, the complete relaxation and change from the daily work.



Leave India Wharf, Boston, at 5 P. M. weekdays and Sunday. Due New York 8:30 next morning. Leave Pier 15, North River, foot of Murray Street, New York, at 5 P. M. weekdays and Sunday. Due in Boston 8:30 next morning. Fare \$4.00; inside 2-berth staterooms, \$1.00; 2-berth outside rooms, \$2.00. Electric fans in inside rooms. Tickets and staterooms at India Wharf and Tourist Offices on Washington Street.

## EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

ALL the WAY by WATER

## KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE

SALES TUESDAY, AUG. 12, 10 A. M.  
KAISER WILHELM II.  
SALES TUESDAY, AUG. 26, 10 A. M.  
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

Express Sailings  
Kronprinz Wilhelm.....Sept. 2  
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....Sept. 16  
Bremen.....Sept. 2  
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm.....Aug. 30  
Bremen direct, one cabin (11).  
BALTIMORE-BREMEN DIRECT one cabin (11) Wednesdays

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa  
MEDITERRANEAN Princess Irene Aug. 18  
Prinzess Cecilie.....Sept. 2  
Barbarossa.....Sept. 6  
\*OMITS GIBRALTAR

Through rates from New York to Egypt, India, Far East and South America, via Europe  
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PANAMA and WEST INDIES CRUISES  
January, February and March, 1914

In 1912 the North German Lloyd carried more passengers in every class and to and from the Port of New York than any other line.

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8.30 P. M. Vestibuled coaches—electric lighted sleeping cars of latest modern design.

Connections at Windsor Station, Montreal, with through trains for Ottawa, Quebec, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Winnipeg, Western Canada and the Pacific Coast.

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Nova Scotia  
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# Week's Review of American Events

MEXICO, however unstable in her general conditions, succeeds in firmly holding the first place in American discussion. The problem the neighboring republic presents to the United States is not new—it belongs to a series so long that there is hardly a record of the time when in some form or another guardianship was not being exercised or being urged as a duty. It has variations all the way from the actual presence of the United States in the direction of her destinies, in the time of Maximilian's venture, to the steady refusal of the Taft administration to assume responsibility. Hence there are no definite precedents, and when an extreme situation presents itself there is lack of a clear leading for the United States. Each administration is capable of its own policy and the public equally capable of a varying disposition. There is the constant possibility of a turn as sharp as that taken 15 years ago in regard to Cuba, or sharper, inasmuch as the care of Cuba had long been held to be an American responsibility and Mexico is much less a child.

If out of the course of the administration and the varying expressions of opinion there may be discovered a tendency it is toward treating Mexico in common with other sister republics of the family as responsible for her internal affairs. It is clearly marked as to President Wilson. It is at least discoverable in the expressions of public opinion. Outside the circles where opinion is regulated by financial interests and those that have a sense of national glory that requires embolism for its satisfaction, a fair survey of American sentiment only finds that the course of the President, in its general features, nonintervention and a readiness to help in a fair settlement, is upheld by the country. The events of the week and the later estimate of their meaning go to support the conclusion that the demand for the strong hand is limited and not representative of the real wish of the American people.

## Mr. Lind Sent on Mission of Peace

The resignation of Henry Lane Wilson from the ambassadorship to Mexico, was accepted early in the week to take effect Oct. 14. It had become the necessary step through the disagreement of his views with those of the administration. Discussion of Mr. Wilson's course as the representative of the country is not without appreciation of his difficult position and his valuable services, to which President Taft took occasion to give marked approval, but it is clear that he was the champion and friend of the Huerta party and to that extent a partisan rather than a judicious representative of his government. The President promptly called into service John Lind of Minnesota, and despatched him to Mexico on an errand, the exact nature of which is not divulged, with the powers of a personal commissioner, but without credentials that would carry an implied recognition of the Huerta government. Mr. Lind's arrival today has been preceded by sensational predictions of resentment by the people of the city.

Precedents for the sending of so personal a representative as is Mr. Lind are not many in American international affairs. President Wilson has proceeded with a freedom that ought to be familiar to the country after the number of precedents he has shelled in five months. The closest resemblance is found in the sending of James H. Blount of Georgia to Hawaii in 1893 by President Cleveland, but Mr. Blount was sent purely for inquiry while Mr. Lind has in his pocket a commission to deliver some message of counsel or appeal to one President from another. President Cleveland at the outset of his second term proceeded to reverse the policy of President Harrison, which had looked to the recognition of a new government in Hawaii and sent Mr. Blount as a "commissioner paramount" to find the grounds of the revolt. Mr. Blount's report to the effect that the new government was a device of certain Americans, abetted by the American minister and upheld by the use of troops landed from a naval vessel, led the President to undertake the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani to her throne, an effort that was only temporary in its success, the republic coming soon after and annexation to the United States in a year's time. The term "commissioner paramount" was new to Mr. Cleveland, was not popular in the country, and has not been repeated. Mr. Blount's service was valuable for information, gave the President his grasp of the situation but annexation was in favor and the first step of extension of the nation's domain beyond the continent was only retarded. The use of a personal envoy in the light of these events cannot be said to have been discredited.

Mr. Lind's qualifications are called into question by the critics of the administration's course. He is a native of Norway, has been many years in Minnesota, was first a Republican member of Congress, then after the silver movement of 1896 a Democratic representative, later Governor of his state, a lawyer of standing and ability and credited with sound and strong personal convictions. His errand is less diplomatic, in the technical sense, than personal, as between one President and another, and it is to be justified if it succeeds if it succeeds rather than condemned because of its novelty. Apparently the President has staked upon it his chance of bringing about a settlement of the Mexican disturbance by mediation.

The point of greatest doubt in the policy of President Wilson is the fact that neither President Huerta nor the leader of the constitutionalists, the revolutionists by their favorite name, Venustiano Carranza, is disposed to accept any other arbitration than that of

arms. Arbitration has not advanced to the point where it can be imposed upon unwilling parties. It is gracefully tendered and now to be personally urged by Mr. Wilson upon these warring factions. The devotion of the Mexican politicians to the tribunal of revolution, it is to be feared, will not be shaken, but unless there is an unlooked for turning to active intervention by the United States the President will have done his utmost to restore calm and order and security. In further waiting of events the outlook for President Huerta may be said to have the least bright prospects. The constitutionalists have a leader in Governor Carranza, whose service as it is now being revealed has been one of a consistent stand for orderly government and for the rule of Mexico by her people instead of by dictators. The demand that his cause be put down by the United States by force seems to overlook its purposes and principles.

## Venezuela Again Has Senior Castro

Cipriano Castro, with whom Americans formed close acquaintance in the period of his determined efforts to land in New York and enjoy freedom there last winter, reappeared on the Venezuelan stage in the familiar role of a revolutionary leader the first day of the month and is reported to have 12,000 troops under his command. The welcome of the present President Gomez is expressed in the prompt movement from the capital of another army and is joined by the Governors of all the states. Senior Castro's proclamation sets himself up as the rescuer of the people of the country, where he has been unable to remain for some years, and calls upon them to recognize him in this role.

A Castro revolution seems to hold little promise of more than contributing a diversion from the general peace of the country and of its neighbors. President Gomez is apparently in favor with the people of the country judging from the prompt movement of the Governors.

## President Wilson's Projects are Prospering

The companion measures of the Wilson administration, the tariff and the currency bills, are making constant showing of strength in Congress beyond the expectation of their critics. Politically their progress denotes that the scholar in the White House is not without his gifts as a manager of men. The house committee on banking and currency is now, after a period of great difference among the Democratic members, shown to have a clear majority in favor of the bill. The Democratic members have voted by 11 to 3 in favor of the bill after certain minor amendments have been made and as 11 is a majority of the committee the bill is sure to reach the House, where it will immediately become a party measure. Its detention in the Senate is expected, but even here the power of the President has yet to be measured. The tariff bill is no longer in doubt of its Senate passage and the opposition has been unable to effect any material change in its schedule.

Secretary McAdoo is discreet in his appeal to the bankers of the country for support. He has divulged the opinion that the opposition is not from the smaller banks but is the product of financial masters who indirectly pay a tribute to the bill by showing that they recognize that control is to pass from their hands to that of the government in case the system is adopted. Least of all likely is it that it will be amended by the removal of the appointment of the federal reserve board from the government to the hands of the bankers. Meanwhile a spirit of conciliation shows itself and any general bank opposition is being undermined by the granting of such favors as the right of national banks to engage in savings bank business and in a limited way in trust business.

## Labor Disturbances are Artificial Product

Survey of the entire country to take account of the labor disputes now in progress is enlightening to the point that those at all menacing are of I. W. W. origin. The policy of this organization is at least enterprising in its selection of varied fields and the taking advantage of incipient discontent. Its appearance in the hop fields of California is a conspicuous example and there is displayed there the policy of playing upon the workers with a view to the greatest possible disturbance and the most complete resistance to all the means of peaceful settlement that civilization has provided.

In the upper peninsula of Michigan there persists a condition approaching war in the strikes of the mine workers and an army of 600 additional deputy sheriffs was moved into the mining region this week to restrain the disorder. The trouble extends to the ore docks at Duluth, Minn., and here was worked out another instance of the I. W. W.'s intent to prevent peaceful settlements. The strikers had won their point, the ore companies had agreed to an advance of 15 cents a day in wages, the men were about to return to work, when a leader of the militant labor organization appeared and succeeded in putting an end to the conciliation.

In Missouri, the vote of the lead miners of St. Francois county for an increase of 50 cents a day in pay was practically unanimous and 4000 men stand ready to go out. Here, however, the authority of the Western Federation of Miners is recognized and the approval of the executive committee will be necessary before the strike is authorized.

A strike of the telephone operators of St. Louis and of the maintenance men has come to peaceful settlement by the concession of an increase and of the principal demand that the company should not discriminate against members of the union, as it was charged with having done in removing 32 operators. The strike had been of seven weeks' duration but involved a relatively small number of the employees.

Distinction between the methods of the older labor organizations and of the new comer is becoming clear. In the West there is scant toleration of the I. W. W. and the law has been taken into the hands of the people in some of the centers where it made its appearance. Out of the experience of all parts of the country there is developing unmistakably an increasing disposition to submit to the methods of arbitration provided by the national and the state governments.

## Detroit Wins in Street Car Fares

Through the expiration of the franchises of the street railway companies, covering the principal lines in the city, Detroit has come to the mastery of rates. The city government took a stand for 3-cent fares and Thursday of this week was to witness the mayor and other officials boarding cars and tendering 3 cents, with the possibility that the railway companies would furnish few cars for them to board. The campaign concluded not to take the chances of this sort of encounter and made a concession by putting on sale strips of seven tickets for 25 cents. The compromise is accepted by the city and the service continues.

It will not escape notice that the street railways on indefinite franchise, tenants at will, are as thoroughly subject to the will of the government as those with long-term franchises are independent. The Detroit government will not at present fix any term for their continued use of the streets. Its policy will have wide attention. While the street car companies are subject to any rate-making that the city undertakes there is the other fact that if they found the rates oppressive they would be free to suspend the service. With that balance, it is highly probable that it will be shown that the indefinite arrangement is desirable. It holds both the operating companies and the rate reformers in check and gives a responsiveness to needs and fair demands that the shelter of a term franchise forbids.

## Express Rates in a Supreme Test

As an exercise of the power of the federal government to fix rates for public utilities the decree of the interstate commerce commission issued Aug. 4, reducing express rates all over the country, is the most extreme use of authority over commerce between the states. Incidentally it further marks the disappearance of the distinction between transactions that cross state lines and those terminating within them. This distinction is not raised. There is indeed the objection to the companies that the new rates on the ground that they destroy the profits of the business by reducing the revenues to the extent of \$25,000,000 a year. They plead that the establishment of the parcel post has already seriously affected their income, but the commission responds that the parcel post cannot be used as a shelter for high express rates. The new schedules are to be effective Oct. 15.

An example is furnished here of the policy of the interstate commerce commission which is its protection against

the charge of unfairness or of an approach to confiscation by the provision that the schedules shall be tried for two years. If that period bears out the claim that the rates are unduly low their correction will come about. All calculations are uncertain, as the stimulus to business that lower rates provide works out some compensation. The commission has not proceeded without care and investigation. Its rate system is a masterful product of study and every office has its distinctive schedule. The test of experience will prove its fairness or the reverse. Meanwhile the express companies have supplied an argument of no slight force by the division of profits on an enormous percentage.

## Chicago Has Its Women Police

Beginning the actual task of patrolling certain sections of the city, 10 women in Chicago, the advance guard of officers to be selected by civil service examination, have entered upon the work as much out of a purpose to show that there is a field here for women as to be profitably employed. There was less that was extraordinary in the addition to the force than was expected. The women officers move in pairs, in the same fashion as the men of the citizen's dress service. They are to be helpers rather than enforcers of the law, but are clothed with all the authority of other officers. They will observe the same discipline as the men, make definite rounds and report at stations with the required promptness. At the outset they are treated with respect and their welcome in every street they have patrolled has been a pleasant one.

Chicago is only a new addition to the cities that have resorted to the employment of women in police uniform. It is to be sure the first of the large cities, but it will not long remain an exception, if the first developments of the reinforcement of its provision for the effective protection of the law are supported in fuller experience.

## New York's Fusion Is a Triumph

Anti-Tammany consolidation of forces in New York has been advanced by the display of the willingness of men to waive their personal ambitions on a scale that is as refreshing as it is extraordinary. When the committee of 110, representing the anti-Tammany forces, made its selection of a candidate for mayor, choosing the youngest of the three in the contest, J. Purroy Mitchell, there was doubt if the others, Mr. McAneny and District Attorney Whitman, would abide the result and accept the lesser places on the ticket to which they were assigned. Mr. McAneny moved first by accepting the nomination for president of the board of aldermen in a letter that was a masterful statement of the duty to yield personal ambition to a public cause. The district attorney had greater difficulty because of the pressure of the Republican leaders, who insisted upon his taking a party nomination for the first office, but his decision has come and is of the same self-denying tone.

Thus equipped the prospect of the fusion movement is promising of success. The three men are of the best sort that the exacting service of the great city can produce. The expectation that Mayor Gaynor will be the Tammany candidate for mayor forecasts a struggle as it cannot be doubted that the stand he has taken in the controversy over the police will draw support from one quarter quite as strongly as it will repel it in another. But fusion without partisan defections has proved its power in the city's past elections and it has never commanded higher quality in its nominations.

## SOCIAL REFORM WATCHED

German Scholar Says Progress in Peace Absorbs Savants in Europe and America

SUCH economic and social problems as at present occupy the people of the United States are being studied with scarcely less interest by the people of other countries, according to Dr. Herbert Kuehnert of Munich, Germany, who is now in Boston.

Dr. Kuehnert is a member of the party of German students and investigators about to make a tour of the principal cities preliminary to attending the international students' congress at Ithaca, N. Y. Shortly after his return to Germany he is to become the assistant professor to the celebrated Dr. Karl Lamprecht of the University of Leipzig. Dr. Lamprecht's specialty is history and Dr. Kuehnert expects likewise to specialize in that branch.

"I may instance the German students' interest in President Wilson's 'The New Freedom,'" Dr. Kuehnert replied when asked to outline in what way the United States is now of concern to modern Europe. "You may not know that one reason why Professor Lamprecht has been so influential in molding German thought along certain lines is because he makes history ring true. It may be well enough to give wars and conflicts their due place in history, but as a matter of fact we know very little else about the periods of the past than that much attention is centered on international disharmony.

"Modern history, to be true, must reflect the thought of the people in other directions than strife. It is because the United States has been more free from international conflict than other nations that the economic development here has proceeded apace. We are watching your country closely, and we, the members of this touring party, expect great things from our visit."

Dr. Kuehnert dwelt on the new educa-

tional experiments now going on in his country, and how there is a movement on foot to introduce certain university features that have been found serviceable in the United States but are untried in Germany.

"The chair of political economy, for instance," Dr. Kuehnert said, "is an institution not well known among us. I expect to look deep into what such great universities as Harvard and Columbia can teach us in that respect. We are also much interested in the experiments now going on here in respect to state socialism, as the term is understood in its larger sense. Naturally we must draw the line between socialism and social progress. Your country is indeed a developer along many lines.

"We are about to enlarge on an educational experiment that is enlisting the service of some of the best thinkers in our country. The object of this institution, as exemplified already by the Freie Schulergeinde of Wickersdorf in Thuringia is to have schools where the children may feel themselves happy in a life which suits their natural instincts, but which shall at the same time be so graded as to meet the approach of the more serious duties before them later.

"The present multiplicity of specialized requirements must find fulfillment for them in a united, harmonious and fundamentally reformed type of school, which fully takes into account the knowledge and needs of our present age.

"The new school is intended to be an intellectual home for the children, an abode for their free and natural development, for the furthering of any special and individual abilities and for the creation of a common sense of cooperation

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and idealism. And it is because the United States is the nearest approach to such an ideal teaching method that I anticipate to learn much of value during my present visit in this country."

## DORMANT DEPOSITS TOTAL \$5714.57

SALEM, Ore.—Dormant deposits in 218 out of 254 banks in the state, as reported to Secretary of State Olcott, total \$5714.57. This money will be escheated to the state unless the rightful owners—and there is little possibility of many of them doing so—put in claims for it before the period provided by law for the advertisement of the accounts.

The largest amount reported—\$1437.33—is by the First National Bank of Baker; the second largest, \$888.91, by the First National Bank of Portland, and the third, \$819.12, by the Ladd & Tilton Bank of Portland.

The amounts of deposits forgotten by depositors vary from 1 cent to \$300.

## DOUKHOBORS ASK HALF A MILLION

OTTAWA, Ont.—Asking for \$500,000 for the land in Saskatchewan which the Doukhobors abandoned when they moved to British Columbia and bought new land outright rather than take allegiance to the King, three representatives of the colony visited Ottawa to see the minister of the interior.

The Doukhobors have done well in the fruit raising business in British Columbia, where about 5000 of them reside. There are about 3000 more in Saskatchewan who will ultimately join the newer colony.

## PITTSBURGH WANTS DR. J. G. BECHT

CLARION, Pa.—Dr. J. George Becht, secretary of the state board of education, and former principal of the Clarion State Normal school, has been asked to take the superintendency of the Pittsburgh public schools, made vacant by retirement of S. L. Heeter.

The position offers a salary double that which Dr. Becht now receives.

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and every three weeks thereafter. Enabling passengers to arrive in LONDON and PARIS on sixth and in HAMBURG on seventh day. Books now open for season. LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG America Aug. 21, 11 A. M. (1) Previa Aug. 22, 12 noon (2) Previa Aug. 27, 12 noon (3) Previa Aug. 28, 9 A. M. (4) Previa Aug. 29, 9 A. M. (5) Previa Aug. 30, 9 A. M. (6) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (7) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (8) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (9) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (10) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (11) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (12) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (13) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (14) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (15) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (16) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (17) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (18) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (19) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (20) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (21) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (22) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (23) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (24) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (25) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (26) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (27) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. M. (28) Previa Aug. 31, 9 A. 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## THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGS

## THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM

Spingle, spangle, spingle,  
Comes the merry rain!  
Bluebird greets it with a song;  
Sings with might and main;

Sings a song o' sunshine,  
Sings of greening trees;  
Sunny shower won't last an hour  
Every one agrees.

Mrs. Bluebird ruffles  
Ev'ry pretty feather,  
Cuddles Biff and Baff and Sue  
Safe from any weather.

Polka Dot's umbrella  
Makes a roomy shelter,  
Buzz is racing with a drop,  
Tumbles helter skelter.

Busy there was dreaming  
On a black eyed susan  
Thought he was a flying fish—  
Species quite confusing.

Thought he'd race a mer-bee,  
Through a seaweed bed,  
Then a rain drop thumped him well,  
Breaking on his head.

Underneath the chestnut  
Three or four are tenting.  
This is Tree Frog's dining room  
For the hour they're renting.

Tree Frog holds his hands out,  
Catching drops to show  
Little tree frogs that the rain  
Will not hurt them—no!

While a Katy Did n't  
Fiddles with a frown;  
Ready if you say she DID  
To argify you down.

Sam thought in the lily  
He'd be safe from wetting;  
Splash! the flower's already full!  
He a bath is getting.

Otto flies off buzzing—  
Always was a silly!—  
Just because Miss May Bee called  
This a tiger lily!

Turk's cap though, I call it—  
Sally's nicely hid  
Underneath his slender leaf,  
Slanting for a lid.

In a morning glory  
Sim has found retreat,  
Where he is pray who can tell—  
He only shows his feet.

All the huckleberries  
Say with shining eyes,  
"This is just the thing we need:  
Now look out for pies!"

POINTS FOR THE AMATEUR  
IN FLOWER PHOTOGRAPHY

THE choice of background is of great importance in flower photography and may make all the difference between success and failure; it should usually be of a shade darker than the flowers, but lighter than the leaves, says a Chicago Record-Herald writer. A background is not very often required outdoors, but when something of the kind is imperative to isolate a plant or other object from its surroundings a square yard or so of white calico or plain cloth of any suitable shade tacked to a pair of light wooden rollers so that it will roll up for carrying will prove useful. One end of each of the two rollers should be allowed to project for about nine inches and these ends should be pointed in order that they may be stuck into the ground if desired.

Next in order may be considered those still subjects which may be taken indoors, such as fruit, minerals, corals, shells, etc. Some nature photographers seem to think that their craft should confine itself to recording the animate creation, but, if there is any meaning in the name they appropriate, this is a self-evident mistake.

To make small objects stand out with better effect a few simple backgrounds will be needed, a black, a white and a medium gray shade being most serviceable. For the white background a sheet of stiff cardboard will do very well, while for the black one a piece of black cloth or velvet stretched tightly on a thin wooden frame may be used. The best dark background of all, however, is a rather deep box painted a dull black inside and so placed that the light does not enter. Such a background reflects practically no light, which cannot be said, even of the blackest velvet. The medium background may consist of smooth, tinted paper pasted on cardboard and well rubbed down till perfectly even. For most objects these backgrounds need not be more than two feet square. An additional sheet of white cardboard for use as a reflector will also be wanted.

In photographing small, still objects the work resolves itself into the comparatively simple matter of supporting the object so that no obtrusive cast shadows occur and of obtaining an effective lighting. In most cases a side lighting is preferable, with the white reflector arranged at the side opposite the light to prevent heavy shadows, and

## AIR-POWER TOYS

The toy worked by an air pump is the most fascinating plaything the small boy has gotten hold of in many a long day. There is for instance the cannon from which a cork may be made to shoot forth with a loud report by means of a small compressed air pump attached to the gun. There is also a fountain which may be made to play alluringly when filled with water set in motion by compressed air.—*Janesville Recorder*

## WHY?

WHY does sap rise in trees? One of the most puzzling questions in botany is why sap rises in plants. Why does the water that is absorbed by the millions of fine hairs that cover the roots of a lofty tree ascend to the topmost branches, carrying food material to the leaves that give off the excess of moisture in the form of water-vapor?

In the University Correspondent Professor Carver writes that the answer to this question may be found in the physical properties of the wood vessels and of the stream of water itself, without any special vital activity on the part of the cells of the plant.

This theory of the rising of sap is based on the fact that a column of water has great cohesive strength, and can sustain a great tensile stress. In other words, a column of water under certain conditions, which correspond exactly with those present in the wood vessels, can transmit a pull as if it were a rigid solid. Thus the water in the wood of high trees hangs there by virtue of its cohesive strength.

According to this theory, the flow of water is due to the tension set up in the leaves as they lose water by evaporation.

## LITTLE FLOWER

"I'm very tired," sighed Little Flower, "It's time for me to rest."  
The sun in heav'n drew curtains red  
Across the golden west!

"I'm thirsty, now," called Little Flower  
From out her garden bed:  
The dewdrops lay all crystal pure  
Upon her nodding head.

"I'm so afraid!" cried Little Flower,  
"I wish I had a light."  
A million stars looked down from heav'n  
To watch her through the night!  
—Bessie Cahoon Newton.

## WHY NOT A Q?

"Seems to me," remarked Wilbur, "that, if they have an insect called a bee and a bird called a jay, there ought to be things named after the other letters in the alphabet. For instance, a Q would make a splendid animal because it has a tail to start with."—*Harper's Young People*.

PLANTS HAVE ARMOR THAT  
AFFORDS THEM PROTECTION

SOME plants have wonderful weapons with which they protect themselves. For instance, the cactus family is famed for its armor of prickles and daggers. Other plants, like the horsetail, depend for their protection upon a coat of armor.

The "Spanish bayonet," or yucca, is armed with taper-pointed spears that are filelike on the margins. This is a very interesting plant and is now commonly cultivated. It grows abundantly along the sand dunes of the Atlantic coast and is common in Mexico and Texas. When it blossoms it shoots up a tall stem, surrounded at the base by its spearlike leaves. These leaves act as bodyguard against the attack of animals.

The "Spanish bayonet" is eaten by the Indians and Mexicans. It is sometimes called "bananas" by them, and its root-stalk is considered to be good food. Out of the leaves of this plant they make baskets, ropes and mats. For some reason mocking birds are especially fond of making their nests in the yucca plant. Perhaps they consider themselves protected by the bayonets against tree-climbing boys, who might disturb them.

The castor oil bean has mottled seeds, that look like tiny grayish pebbles; there are a number of peas whose seeds are variously colored according to the kind of soil in which they grow. Certain forms of dwarf cactus resemble the soil on which they live. Many plants are protected by their resemblance to things about them.

The common bladderwort is a strange type of plant. Not only does it defend itself against insects and animals, but it actually catches fish and worms for a part of its food. Of course, aquatic plants—that is, plants that live in the water—have many things to contend with—turtles, certain fishes, water snails and many other enemies. The common bladderwort has made the best of conditions, and, as already stated, catches fish and insects. It floats underneath the surface of the water and spreads out a number of leafy branches in all directions. To these are attached many little bladders. At one end of each bladder is a tiny funnel-shaped cavity leading into the mouth below. Inside the bladder is a small trapdoor, which opens very easily when the least

pressure is applied from without. A small worm or a small fish can easily pass within, but can never pass out. The trapdoor closes, and the little prisoner is absorbed by the plant as food.

The bladderwort sends up tiny stalks into the air, and on these grow its beautiful yellow flowers. Its blossoms nearly all the summer, but as fall comes on a strange thing takes place. The plant throws the air out of the bladders, and then, after they are filled with water, sinks to the bottom of the pond or lake to sleep in the mud all the winter. And when spring comes it arises again and begins catching insects and blossoming.

—*New York Tribune*.

## JOLLY TREE

If you never have planted a Jolly Tree  
Don't wait for an Arbor day,  
But take a bit of advice from me,  
And do it without delay.  
It starts from a little, smiley seed,  
And quick as a flash 'twill sprout.  
And when you have tasted the fruit,  
indeed,  
You will never be without.

As soon as the smiley seed is in,  
At once it begins to grow;  
And the dear little giggle-buds begin  
Their gay little heads to show.  
And truly amazing it is to see,  
How in less than a wink and a half,  
A giggle-bud can grow to be  
The jolliest kind of a laugh.  
—*St. Nicholas*.

## ANSWERS GIVEN

How can you draw a circle around a person placed in the center of a room so that he will not be able to jump out of it, though his legs should be free?  
Draw it around his body.  
If five times four are thirty three, what will the fourth of twenty be?  
Eight and one quarter.  
What two numbers multiplied together will produce seven?  
Seven and one.  
Which is more, six dozen dozen, or half a dozen dozen?  
Half a dozen dozen are six dozen; six dozen dozen are seventy-two dozen.—*New York World*.

SOAP BUBBLES  
ARE A DELIGHT

The making of soap bubbles always delights children, and in warm weather this is an especially good pastime. On the lawn, in a shady place, a bowl of suds and a pipe will give occupation and pleasure to a child hours at a time. To make a good suds it is well to use a pure white soap, preferably castile. One mother always keeps a jar of soap bubble water on hand, says the Newark News. Into a quart jar she shaves two generous tablespoonfuls of white soap and fills the jar up with rain water. When the soap is entirely dissolved, which usually takes a day, she strains it through a bag and puts it into a bottle, adding to it two-thirds as much glycerine as there is water. After one or two days the sediment will drop to the bottom of the bottle. Very carefully the clear liquid is poured off and is kept bottled ready for use. The beauty of this solution is that it makes such strong bubbles that they will withstand a considerable current of air.

SEEING HOW  
PEANUTS GROW

My brother Robert and I raised peanuts one summer to see how they grow, writes a little girl to *Harpers' Young People*. We planted them as we would beans, first soaking them in water to make them come up sooner. They grew about eight inches high, very much branched from near the root, with leaves something like white clover, except that they had four leaflets instead of three.

The flowers grew from where the stems branched, and were shaped like pea-flowers—yellow and very small. And now comes the strange part: As the flower withered, the stems grew longer and longer, curving down, and the tip, where the seed was, became sharply pointed so that it could push into the earth. When it reached the ground the seed had begun to grow, and by the time it was buried two or three inches the stem stopped growing, and the peanut ripened on the end.

Do not plant roasted peanuts, as an acquaintance of mine did, and then wonder why they did not come up!

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## BALLE-ET-POTEAU

THE game of balle-et-poteau is a modification of croquet: Drive a croquet stake into the ground in some level spot, and draw a circle around it having a radius of two mallet lengths: Arrange six balls around the stake, placing the remaining two, called "marteaux," five mallet lengths from the ring. Let the player who has first "heart" drive his ball toward those in the ring and endeavor to displace them. If he touches one or more of the balls he is entitled to another turn, and now tries to drive one of the balls outside the ring, naming his choice by color. If he succeeds in knocking out a ball, he again tries, continuing to play until he fails to touch a ball. The second player then drives his ball toward the ring, having the further advantage of hitting his opponent's marteau. Doing this, he may, (1) if the other's marteau is within the circle, knock the same outside, thereby gaining all his opponent's balls; (this play is called a "gagnant"), or (2) he may make the usual croquet shots with the ball.

## JUGGLING BALL

One player is selected as the juggling captain. The rest of the party are catchers. The game requires three balls. The captain throws these, one at a time, in quick succession, in a vertical line, as high as he can pitch. One of the party tries to catch them as they come down, scarcely a second apart. Catching one ball scores five points, two balls 15 points and all three 30 points. One hundred points closes the game. The captain pitches until each has had a turn. The one scoring 100 first becomes the next captain, and a new game starts.—*Baltimore News*.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

HOMING PIGEON SUNNY JIM  
MAKES A WONDERFUL FLIGHT

SUNNY JIM, a homing pigeon belonging to Steven Krupa of Jeannette, Pa., broke all records for long flight when it arrived home from Rio Janeiro on July 8. It had flown 4200 miles in 48 days, having been liberated at Rio on May 8. How many miles it actually flew no one can estimate, for it is virtually certain that its flight was not in a straight line. When liberated it first flew south, but returned to the starting point a day later, circled awhile and then headed north.

Not only did Sunny Jim break the record for long flight, says the New York World, but it performed a feat that is unique in the annals of pigeon flying, being the first bird ever known to have crossed the tropics. Other pigeons have been shipped from the north temperate zone to the south temperate zone, but not one of them ever reached home.

Homing pigeons are capable of not only long sustained but extremely swift flight. The record for 100 miles, made in 1900 by a bird belonging to W. J. Lautz of Buffalo, has never been surpassed; it was 2511.87 yards per minute, or more than 85 miles an hour. The long-distance record was made last year by a pigeon belonging to Henry Beach of Ft. Wayne, Ind., which flew 1004 miles in two days, nine hours, 43 minutes and 12 seconds. This is an average of 17 1/2 miles an hour for the entire distance.

Sunny Jim may or may not have flown more rapidly than either of these record holders. His average speed for the entire 4200 miles was 87 1/2 miles a day. He undoubtedly rested many times, and he undoubtedly circled about at many points to get his bearings. His performance was so phenomenal that there are really no others with which to compare it. It is in a class by itself.

Several birds surpass the homing pigeon in speed, the martins and the swallows being the swiftest of those whose flight has been measured accurately. Martins fly 290 feet a second, or just a shade over three miles a minute. Swallows fly 221 feet a second, or two and a third miles a minute. The martin is therefore three times and the swallow twice as swift as the carrier pigeon. Eagles and falcons are not very rapid

flyers, 100 feet a second being good for the former and 92 feet a second good for the latter. These figures are given on the authority of Marey, the French naturalist, whose book, "Vol des Oiseaux," is the standard work on the subject.

The homing pigeon is one of those birds that fly with rapid beatings of the wings, roving themselves, as it were, through the air, and when they have attained a high speed volplane onward with rigid wings. When in full flight they beat their wings 10 times a second, while the sea-mew flaps 5 1/2 times and the common gull 1 1/4 a second.

The ability of the pigeon to find its way home from a great distance is due to its natural instinct to return to its place of birth on being liberated. This instinct has been carefully cultivated by selection. The pigeon fancier keeps only the good flyers. They have to be trained. Beginning with a few miles, the fancier gradually increases the distances at which they are liberated. It seems to make no difference from what point of the compass they have to start; good birds find their way home unerringly.

From their flights about home the young birds acquire a knowledge of the locality and the adjacent landmarks. Their owner takes them away short distances to accustom them to the work and to cultivate their powers of observation. In their first year he never takes them more than 150 miles from home. They will fly short distances on bright moonlight nights, but on a dark night or in fog they settle upon the nearest house as soon as thrown up, and there they stay until daylight or clear weather comes.

Well-trained birds are remarkably persistent. If they fail to find their way the day they are set free they return to the starting point in the evening, and on the next day set forth again in another direction, until at last they discover some landmark. Instinct seems to play a large part in this ability to orient themselves at a great distance, but exceedingly keen sight has much to do with it. Pigeons are able to see objects far beyond the range of human vision.

## DAISY THE FEATURE OF A PARTY

THE daisy is procurable nearly all the year round, either wild, cultivated or from the florist, and children love it; so with this in view the party described was given. At a paper novelty house large daisies were obtained having eight petals. The children were given the yellow centers, and the petals were neatly cut off and hidden in the rooms. The child who first found eight petals was given a tube of paste and he was told to paste them back on to the center. These daisies could easily be made at home, cutting the center from yellow cardboard and having the petals at least three inches long. Award a prize to the child who first gets the daisy completed. Then another good play is to have the children make a daisy chain by giving each one a coarse needle and thread and a big bowl of daisy petals and seeing who can make the longest chain in four minutes.

"Daisy in the Dell" is an enjoyable game, and is played by forming the children in a circle and having them join

hands, then choose one as daisy picker, who runs around the outside of the ring, crying: "Daisy in the Dell, Daisy in the Dell, I don't pick you, I don't pick you, I do pick you."

The player whom the "picker" touches must try to run clear around the circle and back to his place before the daisy picker touches him. If successful he does not have to be "it," but if caught he takes the place of the picker.

The refreshments may be made very attractive by having individual cakes with daisies on top made with marshmallow petals and yellow frosting centers. Stems and leaves are made from angelica. Place cards may have real daisies thrust through the corner of card. Serve the ice cream in halves of oranges; pierce holes around the edge of the halves and insert a daisy in each opening. This makes a circle of daisies around the top and the effect is lovely. Orange gelatine capped with whipped cream may be used instead of ice cream. —New Orleans Picayune.

IRON SERVES  
IN MANY FORMS

"Gold is the most valuable of all metals," you declare. Are you sure? Gold, it is true, is the most precious of the metals and the highest-priced, but if we are to estimate the value of a thing on the basis of its usefulness, then gold would not be by any means the most valuable of our mineral products. We are told that

"Iron vessels cross the ocean; Iron engines give them motion. Iron pipe our gas delivers; Iron bridges span our rivers; Iron stoves for cooking victuals; Iron ovens, pots and kettles; Iron horses draw our loads; Iron rails compose our roads; Iron anchors hold in sands; Iron rods, and bolts, and bands; Iron houses, iron walls; Iron cannon, iron balls; Iron axes, knives and chains; Iron augers, saws and planes; Iron hammers, nails, and screws—Iron in everything we use."

If you were to try to name half as many uses to which gold is put, you could not do it. We could do without gold, for silver and copper could take its place to a considerable extent. But what could we do without iron? —Selected.

## LITTLE PROBLEM

A boy's father is six times the boy's age. In 24 years the father will be but twice the boy's age. How old is each now?

Answer to Little Problem No. 77—The shoes cost \$3.05 and the laces cost 5 cents.

## PUZZLE ANSWER

The answer to the question under the puzzle picture printed in this paper a week ago, "What occupation?" is clerk.

## SWEET SOLACE

Robert, aged four, and his sister May, just a year older, were given some candy one day by a friend. May, noticing that Robert had two pieces, while she had only one, complained of the unjust division.

"Well," replied Robert quickly, "break yours in half and you'll have two pieces." —Christian Intelligencer.

## WHAT TRADE IS HERE DEPICTED?



(Specially Drawn for the Christian Science Monitor)

Solution of above picture puzzle will be printed one week from today

THE JUNIOR  
PHILATELIST

BI-WEEKLY DEPARTMENT COVERING  
STAMP-COLLECTING INTERESTS



## HOW PHILATELY BENEFITS CHILD

PARENTS often question the advisability of stamp collecting; question the wisdom of expending money upon the bits of waste paper called stamps. Few seem to realize how much valuable education is incidentally acquired in the pursuit of stamp collecting, says St. Nicholas. The boy who has a large stamp collection is sure to be well posted in his geography. Many a mother has pored over the atlas with her son to see how China looked on the map. And why? Just because she had had a Chinese stamp. He is not studying—oh, no! He is playing stamps. But there is fixed indelibly in his memory how China appears on the map.

From the geographical to the historical interest is but a step. The portraits of the rulers, the surcharges with their various meanings, the pictures of places and products shown upon the stamps—all help to swell the fund of general knowledge which is being absorbed, not through study but through play. The knowledge of coins, of the relative values of the dollar, the shilling, the gulden, franc, lira, mark, the boy will acquire because it will help him to know his stamps. The study broadens as the boy's collection grows. He learns to observe the slight variations in shades, in water marks, in sizes of perforations, to detect differences in designs and printing. This gradually growing habit of observation, this keenness to note dissimilarities, is a valuable asset to the future professional or business man. And this is acquired in the play of stamp collecting.

A reader became interested in stamp collecting just as the family was emigrating to their summer home. Paterfamilias saw opportunities in the enthusiasm of his son. He rented a typewriter for the summer, and when the family returned, the boy, about 10 years of age, had learned a number of things—he could run the machine very creditably; he could write to any stamp dealer a very businesslike letter; he was thoroughly familiar with all the various methods of remitting money for his purchases, by inland exchange, drafts, personal checks, postal notes, express orders, etc.; and all this he had learned while at play with his stamps; learned it in such a way that he will never forget it. There seems no limit to the channels of education through which a boy's enthusiasm for stamp collecting may be used to lead him. Time spent in studying stamps is time well spent for boy or girl. It profitably fills many a leisure hour that might otherwise be wasted in some less praiseworthy pursuit.

## OVER-BUYING

One of the greatest stumbling blocks to a new dealer is what merchants call "over-buying" and what some old New Englanders used to term "buying yourself poor." A lot of stamps comes along at a tempting price and there may be, say, 500 copies in the bunch. You know that you have immediate sale for, perhaps, only 50 of them, but the profit looks so large that you buy 10 times as many as you need. If you keep on with this practice you will find that you have piled up in your stock large quantities of stamps for which you have no immediate market and which you can get rid of but slowly. Your money being invested in this stock, you have no cash to pay for something else you need and the perversity of events is such that the best bargains are usually offered to you when you have no money to take them up, says McKeel.

The best rule is to buy only what you know you can sell within a reasonable short time, even if you make a smaller profit. A hundred dollars turned two or three times in a year will give you much

better results in the long run on a small margin of profit, than if you turned your money only once a year on double the same margin.

Importing stamps from the countries where they are issued is considerable of an undertaking for a beginner and it is best not to attempt this until you are pretty well experienced, and have come to know the stamp market fairly well. With regard to new issues, this is a field which has become highly specialized and in which there is little or no profit for the inexperienced dealer. The large firms which specialize in new issues, employ great capital and handle the stamps on a small margin of profit. To come out whole, they must not only do a large volume of business, but they figure also on selling to their customers at very great profits, the odd shades, varieties and surcharge errors, etc., which they get from time to time at face value and which make up for the lack of profit on "straight" varieties.

## GUIDE TO STAMP'S COUNTRY

Dansk. Vest Indsk.—Danish West Indies.

Deutsches Reichs Post.—An inscription, meaning "German Imperial Post," shown upon all the stamps of the German empire issued from 1872 to 1890.

Deutsches Reich.—The Teutonic rendering of "German empire" as shown upon all the current stamps of Germany.

Deutsche Neu Guinea.—German New Guinea.

Deutsch Ostafrika.—German East Africa.

Deutsch Südwestafrika.—German Southwest Africa.

Diligencia.—The only inscription, apart from the value, shown upon the stamps forming the first issue for Uruguay.

Dragons.—These, with a few oriental characters, form the chief portion of the design of the early stamps of Japan.

Duc, di Parma.—Duchy of Parma.

Eagle.—A double-headed eagle forms the main design of many of the stamps of Austria, Austrian Italy, and Bosnia. In the case of the latter only the numerals of value are given; the stamps for Austria have values in "kreutzer" or "kr"; while those for Austrian Italy have value in "centes" or "soldi." A set for use in the Austrian postoffices in the Levant can be distinguished by the value which is expressed as "ald" instead of "kr."

Egyptiennes.—Egypt.

Emp. Ottoman.—"Ottoman Empire" or Turkey.

Escuelas.—The only inscription shown on many of the stamps of Venezuela.

Espana.—Spain.

Estero.—This overprint on Italian stamps shows they were for use in the postoffices maintained in the Turkish empire.

Estensi.—The inscription identifying the stamps of Modena.

Figures.—None of the stamps of Brazil issued prior to 1866 bear any indication of their origin. The designs consist of

LACK OF CARE IN  
COMMON SPEECH

Robert J. Menner in the Atlantic Monthly is after the boys and girls, as well as their elders, for carelessness in speech, manifested not only in the particular instance of the unaccented vowel. Our consonants suffer likewise from our general negligence of speech, he says.

If any combination is at all difficult of utterance, we offer no resistance at all to our tendency to change or omit a letter or two. We change partner into pardner, and "used to" into "usta," with the hissing sound of a. Moreover, we are continually "mouthing" and swallowing our words in a manner impossible of description or illustration.

One needs, however, only to hear a conversation between two American children to realize that the utterance of Americans in general is marked by an unpleasant indefiniteness. This, like every bad habit of our nation, has been ascribed to the hurry of our American life. The direct cause is, however, our seeming unwillingness to change the position of our mouths, and our lack of training in exerting those organs which control the modulations of our speech. Our inertia, the effects of which threaten to be so pernicious to the speech of future America, both the home and the school should unite in attempting to eradicate.

## RIDDLE

Often sought in the country, much prized in the town;  
Like a king, above all, I can boast of a crown;  
I'm seen in most colors, am brown, black, or white,  
Blue, green, gray or red; and when good, I am light;  
In demand with all persons, selected with care,  
I'm prized by most men and add grace to the fair;  
Of no use to my owner while kept in his sight,  
I attend him by day and sometimes by night.  
A hat.—Children's Magazine.



large figures only (denoting the facial values) on an engraved background.

Franco.—This word, meaning "free," is the only inscription (other than the value) shown on some of the stamps of Switzerland.

Franco-Sciresei.—An inscription shown on the early stamps of Rumania—Mekeel's.

## GREENVILLE ISSUES

There is probably no Confederate provisional adhesive stamp about which so little is known as the two Greenville issues, 5-cent and 10-cent Scott Nos. 51 and 52, says the Chicago Record Herald. A photograph of two of the 5-cent stamp has been finally located, but no trace of a 10-cent one could ever be found except the illustration in the catalogue, which has been there for several decades. It is possible that only one or perhaps two copies are known to exist. It seems certain that no prominent American collector has been able to obtain a specimen, as it is lacking in the three or four largest collections. Possibly when the stamp was first discovered it was sold in Europe, and at the same time included in the catalogue where it has remained for many years without another copy coming to light. It is also possible that the copy illustrated is the only one known to exist, and that it was catalogued from this specimen.

## BALTIMORE PROVISIONAL

The Baltimore provisional stamp was issued in 1845. There are two values, the 5 and 10-cent, and both are issued on white and bluish paper. The bluish paper is the commoner. The stamp is a long, narrow piece of paper on which is printed a facsimile of the signature of James M. Buchanan, and below the name appears the value—5 cents or 10 cents, as the case may be. There was also a series of envelopes issued which differ somewhat from the regular stamp. Eleven varieties of the 5-cent adhesives, and three varieties of the 10-cent are known. The stamps are very valuable, but the value of any single specimen would depend greatly upon its condition. —St. Nicholas.

## STAMP DISCONTINUED

The 10-cent blue registry stamp showing the eagle, which has been in use about two years, has been ordered discontinued by Postmaster-General Burleson, who states that the special stamp is unnecessary. Ordinary stamps will in the future take the place of the registry.

## CHANGE IN COLOR

The current 10-cent Panama-Pacific is to be changed in color. Much dissatisfaction has been found with the present stamp because of its paleness, and the new shade will be more of an orange.

## HAYT'S NEW ISSUE

McKeel's has received new stamps from Hayt, various values of the 1906 issue being reprinted in new colors. Adhesives: Three-cent orange, 4-cent olive, 7-cent red, 8-cent olive gray, 10-cent red brown.

## DID HE GET SOME?

Hostess.—You appear to be in deep thought, Tommy?

Tommy.—Yes'm. Mamma told me if you asked me to have some cake I was to say something, and I've been here so long now I forgot what it was.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## TOMMY IN DOUBT

"Is your sister taking music lessons?" asked the visitor.

"She's takin' somethin' on the piano," small Tommy replied, "but I don't know whether it's music or typewritin'." —Denver Times.

HOW TO KNOW THE FOREST  
TREES OF MASSACHUSETTS

From Pocket Manual issued by F. W. Rane, State Forester, Boston

## SHAGBARK (Hicoria ovata, Britton)

GROWING in rich, deep soil near streams and on fertile hillsides, the shagbark is of common occurrence throughout the state of Massachusetts. The tallest of the hickories, it has the characteristic habit of the group, a tapering trunk destitute of branches for a considerable distance and a cylindrical head of relatively narrow spread. Usually it attains a height of 50 to 75 feet and a trunk diameter not exceeding two feet. The bark on the trunk is light gray, separating into thick plates often a foot long. When these are only slightly attached, they give to the trunk a shaggy appearance in which is the significance of the popular term, shagbark hickory.

The leaves are alternate, compound, from eight to 15 inches long and composed of five, rarely seven leaflets. The fruit is borne singly or in pairs and is globose. The husk is deeply grooved at the seams. The kernel is sweet.

The wood is heavy, hard, tough and very strong. It is used largely in the manufacture of agricultural implements and in the building of carriages and wag-

SAND-BIN, SWING, TENT AND  
SLIDE FOR THE CHILDREN

EVERY dooryard where there are small children should contain a sand-bin. It should be placed under a tree or in the lee of the house where it will have shade during the hot hours. The bin should be five or six feet square and 10 or 12 inches high, with a flat broad seat or molding-board running around the top of the bin. It does not need a bottom. The best sand is the fine white sand from the sea or lake shore, but any plastering sand will do. The children should be provided with pails and large spoons with which to dig and mold the sand, and they should be encouraged to lay out the road, the creek, the farm or the neighboring village in the sand-bin, and there to dramatize the tales they read or hear. It is well to have a quantity of small round pebbles and let the children outline their drawings with them. Children will enjoy a sand-bin from the time they are one year old until they are 10 or 12, for there is no play interest that is more universal than this love of digging and molding shapes.

From the limb of a tree, if possible, there should be suspended a rope swing or two. Swinging makes a universal appeal to children, and they cannot afford to miss the experience. It is worth while to have a lawn-swing in the yard also.

Every yard should contain a tent or a playhouse, or both. If there can be only one, the tent is better, as that serves a great variety of uses in the country. It can be used for sleeping out-of-doors in the summer time, for fishing and camping trips and countless ad-

ventures that would not otherwise be thought of.

The playhouse should not be too much like a real house. It is quite as well if the children make it themselves. A fence-corner that is boarded up and roofed over, or a very primitive affair that can be made of rough boards by the children themselves, is very much better than one built by a carpenter.

The children's corner of the dooryard should have a small slide. From time immemorial children have slid down the cellar-door and the banisters, and down from the hay-loft. A small properly built slide affords much pleasure for the little ones. A kindergarten slide nine feet long can be purchased for \$7.50.

A slide in the dooryard will be used almost constantly by the little children if there are enough of them about to make it interesting, as witness a slide in one of our neighbor's yards which is used continually by a group of children, the oldest of whom is five and the youngest two.

Children are naturally fond of animals. The ownership of a dog or cat gives the child a certain dignity in his own eyes and its care is a valuable training.

Chickens make good pets for boys both on the farm and in the village, where leftovers from the table will keep a considerable number, so that they do not cost much outside of care. The chickens will furnish a good deal of valuable knowledge, keep the children out of mischief, give them regular duties to perform, a good time and furnish spending money besides.—Farm and Fireside.

## CAMERA CONTEST



Trio of California children pictured in January, holding little chicks in their hands

THE picture shows the children of G. H. Sifal of Manrovia, Cal. Each child has a baby chick, which they are holding very tenderly. The scene is in the poultry yard. The children are: Chester, his sister Adella and on the left is Baby Beatrice. As their bright faces show, they are delighted with the downy little chicks, which seem not at all afraid or ill at ease. The picture was taken by time exposure by G. H. Sifal. These little people spend most of their time in the open air, and although the scene is in January, it is not cold enough for wraps.

One dollar award; Emma Loeb, Manrovia, Cal. Honorable mention; Edna M. James, Los Angeles, Cal.; Helen D. Daggett, Walpole, Mass.; Bertha Davis, Drewsey, Ore.; Walter E. Gunn, Greenfield, Mass.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or

GOVERNOR TO  
GIVE BOYS PRIZE

Governor Lister of Washington has offered a trophy to the high school that sends the best industrial team to the state school fair this fall. He has said that the prize shall be as attractive as any that has been awarded in the state for athletic or other contests in which the schools have taken part. It will be the first time that there has been a "Governor's trophy" for a school competition, says the Youth's Companion. Each high school will be invited to enter a team of three, one member to compete in carpentry, one in sewing and one in cooking. The work must all be done at stated hours during the fair, and in the presence of the people. The competition has been appropriately named the "Real Thing Contest."

## ART OF SPELLING

"I can spell," announced Roy, aged five, at the breakfast-table, as he took another biscuit. "These are made out of d-o-d." "But that doesn't spell dough," his mother answered, smilingly. "Aunt Manda says that's the way to spell do," insisted Roy. "There's two kinds of do, chile," said the old colored cook, who came in just then with another plate of biscuits. "Do' what you shets and do what you cats."

Spelling is still far from being an exact science. The Russians spell Vesuvius, "Wuzuwuzuz." —Youths Companion.

## AT THE ZOO

Bertie.—You say that is the bird of freedom, mamma?  
Mamma.—Yes, Bertie.  
Bertie.—Then why is it in a cage?—Exchange.



Shagbark hickory, leaf and young fruit. One third natural size



# Glass Bill Embodies Hints From U. S. Chamber of Commerce

Powers of Federal Reserve Board Diminished but Governmental Control Preserved in Amended Measure to Be Presented for Consideration of Caucus

## AUTOMATIC OPERATION DEVELOPED

WASHINGTON—Unmistakable evidence that the voice of the business world has heeded in revising the currency bill is found in the fact that 13 of the 20 amendments proposed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States are contained in the bill as it has been passed by the Democratic members of the House banking and currency committee. Of these amendments, 10 have been adopted by the committee almost in their entirety; three others have been adopted in part; while seven have been rejected or overlooked. As the bill will be presented to the Democratic caucus Monday for final ratification or amendment before going to the full committee and the House, it carries these and a great many other important changes from its original form, intended to bring the bill up to the desires of the business world, and it is generally conceded that nearly every one of the 175 amendments made tends to make the bill more acceptable to the banks and business men than it was before.

On July 11 the currency and banking committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States met in Washington and issued a criticism of the Glass-Owen bill, recommending 20 definite amendments. Those of the 20 adopted by the House committee are regarded as perhaps the most important of the list. Although the Chamber of Commerce has not been recognized in the committee as author of the amendments, the language compares almost identically in many cases, leaving no doubt as to the origin. In all, the committee has made 175 amendments to the bill, which now contains 43 pages. Most of these are minor changes in language and diction to perfect details and not to alter fundamental ideas. Of the 175 amendments 28 may be regarded as major changes in principle, nine of the 28 having to do with modifications in the powers and responsibilities of the federal reserve board. One of the chief objects of the committee, said one influential member, was to trim down the tremendous powers of the federal reserve board, at the same time preserving the fundamental principle of government control.

This purpose, said this member, was identical with the desire of the bankers and business men throughout the country, for the committee realized as much as anybody the unwise of conferring so great power on individuals if it could be otherwise delegated. The problem has been to eliminate the personal element as much as possible by making the provisions of the bill automatic where that could be done. Business men have been ready to criticize these great powers, this member said, but they have not been so ready with remedies. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States was one organization that put its recom-

mendations into concrete form with the result that over one half their proposals were adopted.

## Amendments Heeded

Briefly, the amendments of the business men that have been heeded are:

1. Establishment of a federal advisory council of practical bankers to consult with the federal reserve board.
2. Removal of the limit of \$300,000,000 from the issue of federal reserve notes.
3. Fixing an identifying letter and serial number on the reserve notes issued by each federal reserve bank, so one reserve bank cannot pay out the notes of another.
4. Specifying the powers and duties of federal reserve agents.
5. Requiring weekly statements, individually and consolidated, of the federal reserve banks.
6. Apportionment of profits of the federal reserve banks so the member banks can receive return above the 5 per cent dividend, and so the balance will go toward a sinking fund to pay off the national debt instead of going into the federal treasury.
7. Providing for deposits and discounts by one reserve bank with another.
8. Eliminating "acceptances" as deposits permitted in reserve banks.
9. Permitting the reserve banks to buy and sell in the open market from and to firms as well as banks and individuals, prime bills as well as bankers' bills, cable transfers and certain bills of exchange.
10. Taking promissory notes secured by bonds out of the same class as commercial paper.

## Other Points Proposed

The amendments proposed by the Chamber of Commerce and partially heeded by the House committee are:

1. Avoiding the term "treasury notes" and substituting therefor "federal reserve notes," and otherwise making the notes obligations of the reserve banks instead of the United States treasury.
2. Apportionment of government deposits among reserve banks by direction of the federal reserve board through the secretary of the treasury instead of by the secretary alone.
3. Definition of "short time obligations."
4. The chamber's amendments which the committee has not adopted are:
  1. Increase in size of the federal reserve board to nine members.
  2. Increase in salary of board members. (Chamber made no definite proposal as to amount.)
  3. Beginning the new system with the present reserve and central reserve cities instead of arbitrarily stating a minimum of 12.
  4. Removal of interest charge on federal reserve notes.

5. Mutual guarantee of reserve notes by reserve banks.

6. Provision for automatic renewal of charters of reserve banks at end of 20 years.

7. Striking out the words "secretary of the treasury" from the clause giving the secretary "and board" supervision over the manager of the board, because the secretary is a member of the board. The proposal was merely to avoid repetition.

The Chamber of Commerce recommended the federal reserve council as a "definite and well developed method of voicing, for the consideration of the federal reserve board, the judgment of the business and banking interests of the country, in order that the board may be kept in constant touch with business conditions and trade requirements everywhere."

## Elections Provided

The committee responded by inserting a full page in the bill headed, "Federal Advisory Council" providing for such a body to consist of as many members as there are federal reserve districts, each federal reserve bank annually to elect one member. The members of the council are to serve without compensation except for actual expenses. Meetings are to be held in Washington at least four times a year, and otherwise if called by the federal reserve board.

The council selects its own officers and adopts its own method of procedure.

Its powers are stated as (1) to meet and confer directly with the federal reserve board on general business conditions; (2) to make oral or written representations concerning actions taken, proposed or contemplated by the board; (3) to call for complete information and to give advice concerning discount rates, rediscount business, note issues, reserve conditions in various states, the purchase and sale of gold or securities by reserve banks, open market operations by said banks, and the general affairs of the reserve banking system.

Regarding the limit of note issue to \$300,000,000 the Chamber of Commerce said that such limit was unnecessary, because if the notes be issued against commercial paper only and their automatic redemption be provided for, there can be no danger of redundancy and inflation; and undesirable because at the present rate of population and production increase the additional \$300,000,000 of currency would soon be absorbed into permanent circulation, thereby rendering elasticity impossible. The committee cut out the limit, making the amount discretionary with the federal reserve board.

In order to obtain currency elasticity, prevent inflation and force the notes back when not needed by the public, the Chamber of Commerce recommended that the notes be given an identifying number indicating the federal reserve bank on whose behalf they are issued and making it unlawful for any reserve bank to pay out any notes but its own. Inflation of credit, they said, must be checked at the source. The committee adopted it.

## Safety Fund Advised

The original bill provided that after 5 per cent dividend had been paid to member banks from the profits of the reserve banks annually the balance of the earn-

ings should go to the United States. The Chamber of Commerce recommended that the balance, instead of going to the government treasury, should be apportioned first for the establishment of a safety fund to take the place of the government's guarantee of reserve notes, and second toward the establishment of a fund for the gradual liquidation of the demand obligations of the United States.

The committee substantially complied with his recommendation, providing that after the 5 per cent dividend is paid the net earnings of a bank shall be devoted: One half to go into a surplus fund up to 20 per cent of the bank's capital, and of the other half 60 per cent to go to a sinking fund for the payment of the government's bonded indebtedness, and 40 per cent to be divided among the member banks according to their average balances with the reserve bank.

To meet another recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, the committee provided in the rediscount section of the bill that any federal reserve bank

may receive from any of its stockholders "or other federal reserve banks" deposits of current funds. It was recognized, as pointed out by the Chamber of Commerce, that some provisions in the bill were oversights, such as including "acceptances" in the deposits permitted in reserve banks, classing promissory notes secured by bonds with commercial paper, and not specifying that reserve banks could deal in the open market with firms as well as with banks and individuals. These corrections were made.

The Chamber of Commerce would like to have seen the whole system of treasury notes changed so as to make the notes obligations of the reserve banks and not of the federal treasury, claiming that the notes would be just as much government obligations and not subject to the treasury to possible embarrassment. The committee discussed this question at length, but the majority favored the treasury note side of the argument and the provision making the notes redeemable at the treasury was retained. The

Establishment of Advisory Council of Bankers and Division of Appointments of Controlling Body Among Political Parties Regarded as Needed Safeguard

## COMMERCIAL PAPER BUYING DEFINED

name of the notes was changed, however, to "federal reserve notes" instead of "treasury notes."

## Salaries Adjusted

Most of the other proposals were regarded by the committee as modifications of the fundamental principles of the bill, which they did not want to change. They would not increase the size of the federal reserve board nor change the salary of its members. They would have liked to remedy the salary difficulty, but agreed that it would not be possible to pay salaries such as high-grade financial men could get in business, so they decided to make the honor of serving on the board

the attraction, instead of the money. The 12 reserve districts provision was also regarded as fundamental to the plan. Provision for automatic renewal of the charters in 20 years was overlooked and will undoubtedly be made before the final draft of the bill is prepared.

Aside from the recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce, the committee adopted many important amendments generally regarded as substantially improving the bill. They aimed to meet the widespread objection of possible political control of the federal reserve board by specifying that not more than two of the four appointed members shall be of the same political party. A plan to carry this even further received serious consideration by the committee and may be added by the committee when the bill is before the caucus. This plan is to specify that the President shall appoint the members of the board in the last year of his administration, far enough from the end to avoid the final rush of business and perhaps to precede the presidential election. The proposal will probably be to make the appointments in the spring prior to the termination of his office. This would make the board serve under a President who had not appointed them.

An amendment was inserted requiring members of the board to devote their entire time to that work. Another requires an annual report to Congress, and weekly statements of the reserve banks. Another requires the board to state in writing the reasons for removing officials of federal reserve banks.

## Rediscount Power Fixed

One vitally important amendment was the qualification of the board's power to compel one reserve bank to rediscount paper for another. The bill originally read: "to require or on application to permit," but it now reads: "to permit or, in time of emergency, require" reserve banks to rediscount for each other. Additional safeguard is thrown around it by requiring the presence and consent of all members of the board when action is taken requiring such rediscounting, and more important still is the provision making this exercise of the compulsory rediscount power subject to an interest charge to the accommodated bank of not less than 1 nor greater than 3 per cent above the higher of the rates prevailing in the districts immediately affected.

In the open market operations section, a provision was inserted and later withdrawn authorizing the federal reserve board to require, as well as permit, the reserve banks to buy or sell bonds or paper in the open market. The danger of this was soon perceived. In the note issue section the plan of retiring the national bank notes was changed so as to provide gradual withdrawal of the circulation privilege and retirement of the 2 per cent bonds, replacing the 2s, with 3s, not carrying the circulation privilege. The section foreclosing any national bank from adding to its present outstanding circulation was stricken out, and another section added permitting such added circulation meantime.

The clause forbidding reserve banks to permit their reserves to fall below the 5 per cent specified was modified to provide that such reserve should not remain below the 5 per cent more than 30 days. It was seen that to prohibit the use of reserves would thwart the very purpose of reserves, namely, to be used to meet emergencies.

The provision allowing country banks to keep part of their reserves on deposit in banks in reserve cities and central reserve cities was stricken out, making it obligatory upon country banks, after 36 months, to keep their reserves either in their own vaults or in the federal reserve banks. The requirement that banks in reserve cities should maintain a 25 per cent reserve for 26 months was changed to provide for 60 days; likewise the requirement for 25 per cent reserve for 14 months in central reserve cities was changed to 60 days, 20 per cent being required permanently thereafter in both cases.

Penalty for acceptance of a gratuity by a bank examiner was increased from \$1000 to \$5000 to the offending bank, from \$500 to \$5000 to the officers of such bank and from \$500 to \$5000 to the offending examiner. Five years' imprisonment instead of three is provided as the maximum penalty for acceptance by a bank official of any fee on account of business transacted by the bank.

The word "transaction" was omitted from the section to permit a bank official who might be a lawyer or other professional man to employ his professional services on behalf of the bank and receive payment therefor.

The committee was besieged by proposals all during its deliberations over the currency bill. "Pork barrel" politics entered in daily, certain members indicating that they would be satisfied if they could get something in the bill to directly benefit their districts. When the proposal appeared to issue currency against corn, wheat and cotton in warehouses there was a rush of proposals to have currency issued against a variety of products.

"If the bankers of the country knew some of the wildly radical propositions that were put up to this committee," said one member, "they would think this bill pretty conservative and hasten to give it their indorsement."

## OREGON SCHOOLBOYS ARE TAUGHT TO SHELTER AND PROTECT BIRDS



(Photo by Bolman & Finley)

Boys making birdhouses in schools of Portland, Ore.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE ROAD ROUTE IS DETERMINED

Governor Felker and Council Announce Course of Proposed Trunk Line From River to Sea

CONCORD, N. H.—The Governor and council have fixed the route of the Southern New Hampshire road from the Connecticut to the sea and have so informed S. Percy Hooker, state superintendent of highways.

The new road is to begin at Walpole and meet the West Side road at Marlow. The route from Walpole to Marlow has not as yet been fixed.

From Keene the road will run through Marlboro, Dublin, Peterboro, Temple, Wilton, Milford, Amherst and Merrimack to Nashua. From Nashua it will run to Manchester over the Merrimack valley boulevard and will then pass through Auburn, Candia, Raymond, Epping, Exeter, Stratham and Greenland to Portsmouth.

The route of the Manchester and Salem road is under consideration. The state highway department is pushing the work of road construction in more than 100 towns at present.

Work on the three trunk lines is also pushed. The system should be completed in 1914.

## WARE MAN WON'T RUN FOR OFFICE

WARE, Mass.—Attorney Joseph A. Plouff, a member of the state health board, who has been mentioned as a candidate for state treasurer on the Democratic ticket at the fall election, announced his decision on the matter yesterday, saying he will not be a candidate owing to business matters, which will require all of his time for the next year.

## POLICE MAY WEAR NON-UNION HATS

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Although a committee has been appointed by the Fitchburg central labor union to confer with Chief of Police A. Q. Thayer in regard to having Fitchburg policemen wear union-made hats while on duty, Chief Thayer says he has no intention of issuing any order compelling the men to buy union-made hats.

## WARREN GETS A NEW PRINCIPAL

WARREN, Mass.—Charles O. Turner, Houlton, Me., has been elected principal of the Warren high school in place of Arlington I. Clow, resigned. Mr. Turner was educated in the Farmington, Me., elementary schools; graduated from the Farmington high school in 1898, attended Farmington state normal school 1897, and graduated from Bates College in 1907.

EXHIBITS of bird houses, built by boys of the schools in Portland, Ore., have attracted much attention and aroused no little rivalry among the boys themselves as to design and execution. They constructed charming little bungalows of rustic strips of bark; quaint reproductions of old-world thatched farm cottages; log cabins, and tiny homes wrought of silver birch-bark and bits of moss on sloping roofs.

Through the cooperation of the Oregon Audubon Society and the state superintendent of public schools a widespread movement for systematic bird study and bird protection was inaugurated over a year ago in the Portland schools. Each schoolboy in the intermediate grades constructed at least one bird house during the year. These were placed in public parks, residence grounds and along the highways. This was the beginning of a state-wide plan to bring the children of the schools into closer relationship with their bird neighbors.

William L. Finley, state game warden of Oregon, and recognized as one of the foremost authorities on bird lore in the country, has done much to have the economic value of birds taught to school children. The children are taught that many birds, frequently looked upon as cherry pickers and destructive, are the strongest allies of the horticulturist and agriculturist and so deserve protection and more. Hawks and owls are nature's check against mice, which are harmful to both fields and gardens. The sparrow hawk feeds upon grasshoppers; grain is an almost infinitesimal part of the meadow lark's diet, which is composed of grasshoppers, beetles and cut worms. Oregon laws forbid molesting the meadow lark, but in many states it is considered to be a great destroyer of grain.

The crow and kingfisher both have unnecessarily bad reputations, it is pointed out. To determine the economic status of the crow the department of agriculture examined nearly a thousand of them taken in every month of the year all over the country, and it was found that most of the corn eaten by these birds was waste corn, and the part destroyed while growing was only 3 per cent of the total food. On the other hand the amount of harmful insects and mice eaten rendered the final verdict in favor of the crow. It was also determined that the kingfisher does not eat trout, but only fish that are of no value to man. In some streams it is found the kingfisher does not eat fish at all, but lives on frogs, beetles and lizards.

## TOWN SEEKS NEW BUILDING

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—Congressman Treadway has already taken the necessary steps toward securing a government building for Great Barrington, and the bill introduced by him calls for an expenditure of \$125,000.

## MR. JOYNER TO ENTER CONTEST

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—It was announced yesterday that Herbert C. Joyner will enter the representative contest this fall and will oppose Dennis Morrissey of Stockbridge for the Democratic nomination at the primaries.

## POSTMASTER TAKES OFFICE SOON

PORTLAND, Me.—Oscar R. Wish will become postmaster of Portland on Aug. 16 or Sept. 1. His bond is in Washington.

## NEAT HOUSES AND PRETTY GARDENS MADE UNPLEASANT BY CITY DUMPS

Companies Contracting to Fill in Creek Alleged Not to Be Using Good Clean Dirt for Which Contract Is Said to Call

## MAYOR IS PETITIONED

WHILE social workers are devoting their energies to teaching newcomers from foreign shores the desirability of having tidy homes, clean alleys, clean streets, and while the Boston Women's Municipal League is carrying on continuously a systematic work for the same purpose, city refuse is being dumped almost at the back doors of homes where dwell law-abiding Italian citizens whose existence is rendered almost intolerable by the offensive odors which rise from the dump on warm days.

Why this is permitted is the question which the citizens of Orient Heights, East Boston, have been asking for weeks. Many of them cannot speak English, but that does not deter them from expressing their feelings.

These Italians live in neat appearing homes, and practically every back yard has been turned into a flourishing garden, where fruit trees, grapevines and flowering plants, besides many kinds of vegetables, give each place a prosperous air in addition to bespeaking the industry and thrift of the inmates. To citizens such as these the presence of the dump is doubly objectionable, not only because of its unsightliness and smell, but because papers of every description are blown from it into their yards.

The dump is not a small affair by any means. To stroll from one end of it to the other takes time but it is needless to remark that the strollers are few. People prefer to stroll in the opposite direction. Perhaps the why and wherefore cannot be better explained than to quote the whole story as one of the residents told it to a representative from the Monitor.

been in this country many years. Moreover, she is only too glad to tell about the dump for she believes that when the public in general become thoroughly informed of what the conditions in East Boston are, they will add their protests to those of her neighbors until something is done to change the situation for the better. The woman in question was not content with telling the story at her home. She took her visitor down to the dump and from one end of it to the other, and as she pointed out "the sight," she told her story.

"Some months ago," she said, "the neighbors began to talk to one another about the odor that came from the dump and to say to me, 'What are we going to do about it, what are we going to do?' You see many of them do not speak English and so they appealed to me, thinking I would know how to reach the authorities perhaps and have the thing stopped. You see the Boston Development & Sanitary Company and the East Boston Land Company had made a contract which provided that this creek from here to Maverick mill was to be filled up and made into land, but the contract stated that only one tenth of what was used should be refuse."

"Now any one can see by walking around here that about nine-tenths is refuse. An incinerator has been built over there but it has never been used. Everything is just dumped here all mixed together, papers, ashes, mattresses, rags, shoes, tin cans, street sweepings, vegetables, everything! You can see that there has been some garbage among it all, for this summer all kinds of vegetables have grown up here. See, here is a tomato plant, and here is corn, and over there is a squash vine. That is proof enough, I should think."

"You can see how black and stagnant the water is, and before it used to be clear and just right for bathing. Now it has a green scum on parts of it and it smells so bad that we never think of going near it any more. The children's playground is by the water's edge. Now that is spoiled as a place to play for the children notice how bad the odor is."

side the water and the dump that have complained. People blocks away, even away up on that hill there, have noticed the odors and told me about it. And the people who live near have been scarcely able to stand it, especially when the wind was blowing in their direction. One woman has had to move away. Another one told me that the odors had got into the clothes in her clothes press so that people where she went to visit and wore her last clothes noticed that something was the matter."

"Well, things kept on getting worse, and so I finally decided to get up a petition and take it to the mayor. You should have seen how willing the people were to sign. Some of them could not speak English, but they could write their names, and I didn't have to ask them twice. I got 150 names and then another woman and myself took the petition last week to the mayor. We had a good talk with him, and he said he would see what could be done but the cars are still bringing the stuff just the same for the dump. There, you can see a train of them coming down the track now. We'll walk up close and get a good look."

We did so. The need of a separator, incinerator or anything else that would have rendered the atmosphere more tolerable was extremely evident. As we walked back toward the house the woman said, "You see at this end where the inspectors come they have put a lot of dirt on top, and they sprinkle chloride of lime around, but it is just on this small part. And here by this little house you can see how ashes have been piled up so high that when the woman who lives there looks out of the window all she can see is this ash heap. I am going to get more names on my petition and do everything I can to have this wrong stopped."

In the light of this vigorous tale it is little wonder that the inspector of the streets and alleys for the Women's Municipal League said the other day, referring to this same Italian woman, "It is becoming more evident to me that we are going to get leaders where we least expect them—among the foreign women."



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1913

## Retail District in Boston Presents Busy World to Visitors

Shoppers Through the Department Stores and Other Marts, and Carriages and Cars Fill the Thoroughfares

## BUSINESS HELD FIRST

BURSTING out upon the streets of the city, the great torrent of humanity which surged through the doors of the department stores flooded the sidewalks, swamped the cars, the tunnel and the subway and swallowed all pedestrians in its path. It was like the breaking of the huge wave which rolls in at high tide, gathering force and momentum as it nears its goal, mounting higher and higher until it bursts into the white spray and separates to seek its level. The day's work was done.

Warning had been given that this great wave would break, for only a moment before inside the stores a heavy gong had struck, which had been the signal for the waiting throng to rush from behind the counters, hurry to the coatrooms on each floor, with key in hand ready to insert in the door of the locker; grasp a coat and hat hanging on the hook and join the rapidly gathering crowd in its eagerness to break away from the labors of the day and join the cozy home circle, the friends at the restaurant, or prepare for the evening's outing at theater or beach.

## The Department Store

Fully half an hour before closing time the thought of leaving had been uppermost with thousands upon thousands of workers in the business district. Although stocks are supposed to be kept well in order through the day there is much picking up and arranging before the bell rings at night, and as the customers gradually thin out, the gloves, the neckwear, the hosiery and all other lines of merchandise which is shown extensively on the counters is taken from the racks and folded away from the dust of the sweeping, which is done every night after the store is vacated.

Lightweight covers are folded away under the counters during the day, and in stores where boys are employed to do this work they draw these over the entire counter after the clerks leave, to protect them as well as any goods or boxes which are left upon them. Where the clerks do this work the covers are placed at one end of the counter just before closing, and at the striking of the gong they are drawn over the counter in less time than it takes to tell it.

System has reached a high standard of perfection in the department stores, and the expeditious and orderly method with which these places are emptied shows that the closing has received its share of attention. To one who has watched the clerks night after night leave their counters, pass in their sales

books at a special window, hurry down the same aisle which they have found is the shortest way to the coatroom, and pass out the same door each time, turn in the same direction, always cross the street at a given point and board the same car, will realize that the idea of system has been absorbed by the employees, rendering their manner expeditious, orderly and direct.

Out upon the streets the great torrent surged on. It was composed not only of the employees of one store, or two, or three, but almost every store from the

divers routes to reach the 12 cities and towns served by the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

In the afternoon while the suburbanites are making purchases over the counters of the department stores hundreds of carmen don their blue uniforms and dozens of empty cars pour into the shopping district from the car barns of the surface divisions, nearly doubling the service in the downtown section between 4:30 and 6 o'clock. The majority must ride and the cars must be on hand to accommodate every one just at the right

under his arm for the wife or children is jostled by a bunch of jolly boys who have no time left from merrymaking outside of store hours to think of responsibility, but are planning for an evening's pleasure at the beach.

The many books which are carried speak eloquently of the desire for reading and the improving of the moments to be spent on the cars and the shortening of the long ride by losing oneself in the remarkable chain of circumstances with which the heroine of the latest "best seller" is surrounded. The books, how-

run from morning until night at the beck and call of every petty "boss" and who may work for \$2.50 or \$3 a week, rush past the department manager or the superintendent, dodge in and out among the crowd and are among the first to reach the car.

## Caught in the Whirl

Mixing with this mass of store workers is here and there a belated shopper who did not intend to be caught in this whirlpool of activity but the beautiful merchandise proved too alluring and as

maner as business-like as his customer employed in gathering the dollars but a few minutes before. He knows very closely how many papers he will sell and who his customers will be for the majority of these people have passed by the same corner for weeks and months, and many of them for years, and never missed the evening paper to read on the car or after dinner is over and the family gathered about to hear the news.

## Effect of the Exodus

Nor is this hurry and bustle conducive to silence and quietude, for aside from the noise of the passers on the sidewalks is the clanging of the cars, the tooting of the horn on the automobiles. It is not only the store people who are anxious to reach home after the labors of the day are over, but those also in the offices and all who have been engaged by the business of the city, and as it closes all join in this eager desire to get away from it. Alluring and enticing as it may seem in the morning one and all rejoice at closing time and hurry away from its pleasures and successes or disappointments, as the case may be, destined, however, to be ready to enter the arena the next day and endeavor to win fresh laurels from the reluctant business world.

Glancing into the stores it is difficult to believe that but 15 minutes have elapsed since the bell sounded the stroke of 5, for the great floors which so short a time before were swarming with business activity are entirely deserted except for the window trimmers whose heaviest work comes after the customers are out, the cleaners who are preparing for the night's work and the night watchmen, who not only guard the store and the merchandise which is necessarily left about, but receive telegrams and messages which may be left during the night.

## Where Some Live

Cosmopolitan indeed is this dense crowd for it represents not only America, but most of the countries of the globe have sent their sons and daughters to learn business methods from the merchants of Boston. They scatter to the west, the north and the south to seek their proper environment; some to "Little Italy" and other congested districts in the North End, where the overcrowded inhabitants are huddled together and large families, including the babies, the cats and the dogs, get their only breath of cool air on the warm summer evenings from the odoriferous streets as they sit huddled about the doorways.

Others in striking contrast have homes on Commonwealth avenue, Beacon street or in Brookline, where in fewer numbers part of this vast crowd seeks its social level in winter, while in summer

When Business Day Closes and the Rush for Home Comes an Army of Workers Crowd Streets, Subway and Elevated

## MANY GO TO BEACHES

these homes are closed and the family's members who are in the stores go to the boats, the steam cars or motor to their summer homes. But between these two classes we find by far the larger number to be those who remain in their homes through the summer, except during the two weeks' vacation which the stores give their employees. Then they go to the country or beach for a visit with friends or to a resort for recreation.

Among this class is found the man who is working to pay for the home he has bought in the suburbs; the one who is alone in the lodging house district and gets his meals at a restaurant; the young man or woman who is studying music and is supplementing his or her finances by working behind the counter or in the office and looks to success on the stage or in teaching.

There are those who have taken up this mercantile work only for the time being, as the young girl to whom the domestic life is more alluring; there is the one who uses her salary as spending money, and the one with others dependent upon her to whom her weekly salary is inadequate to meet her needs; the one who has been obliged to go to work before she was out of the grammar school, and the woman whose circumstances have been reduced and who did not make a sufficient specialty of any branch when in college to compete with experts, and her courteous manner has fitted her for serving the high class trade.

A close observer of people and a student of human nature may find much of interest in standing apart from this dense throng and watching it pass by. It may not speak of pleasure alone but it tells of vastly more happiness and joy than some agitators would have us believe. It speaks eloquently of the satisfaction of a day's work well done; of the desires and ambitions of the coming days and the hopeful outlook for the future when the earnest endeavor and the hard work may be rewarded by a position of responsibility and its accompanying recompense.

Work, did you say? Yes, and hard work, for it has been said that everything that is worth while is hard work, and this is no exception, but as in other lines work brings its reward.

## BOSTON'S PRINCIPAL RETAIL CENTER DURING BUSINESS HOURS



Summer street, Boston, regarded as one of the busiest and most crowded thoroughfares in Boston, presents a compact mass of humanity when the business day ends

retail district had poured anywhere from 500 to 5000 employees into this seething, hurrying flood of humanity. On and on it rolled, up Washington street to the tunnel entrance, up Temple place or Winter streets to the subway, through Summer to the South station or filled the surface cars which the street car company had lined up on Washington and Summer streets in anticipation of the loads of people who anxiously wait to ride and who are never disappointing in numbers.

## Business Day's End

Properly to transport a sudden influx of business persons ready for home calls forth an accurately-timed and well-proportioned distribution of street cars coming from all directions and destined by

moment. Such problems are solved in the transportation department of the Elevated, where scores of assistants watch traffic conditions from day to day. Running schedules are prepared for hundreds of cars, varying according to the day as judgment and long experience prompt.

## Heterogeneous Crowd

Men and women, young people and mere children join together to swell this rushing throng. By ones and twos, by threes and fours they hurry by. Here and there one is seen looking about as if in anticipation of meeting an acquaintance and suddenly the pleased look of satisfaction and the joyful, "Oh! here you are," carries to the observer a hint of an evening of happy companionship. A sedate looking man with a package

ever, are not all fiction. There is the history, the French grammar, the pocket edition of Emerson and Browning and other books which show the desire for knowledge as well as entertainment.

The young girl who is attending evening school and spends her spare time studying stenography or English passes side by side with the college graduate who has taken up store work with the hope of some day becoming a buyer and department head. Boys and girls who

she passed from one counter to another the bell sounded, and it was too late for her to escape from the rush and the crowded cars. It perhaps is safe to say she will be more thoughtful the next time.

Among the most active in all this sea of activity is the little newsboy who stands at the corner with his rapidly diminishing bunch of afternoon papers scarcely dry from the press as he gathers in the pennies in a

## FIREMEN FIND WEAVING SHAWLS DIVERSION

To Occupy Spare Moments in Stations Men Enter Happily into Making of Woolen Novelties for Keepsakes, Fairs, Gifts

## CLEAN WORK APPEALS

WHAT to do when he has nothing to do has long been a puzzle to the American firefighter. Boston firemen have partly solved the problem. When there are no calls to be responded to, when the equipment has been put into trim, when the fire drill is over for the day, hundreds of men stationed in Boston and vicinity bring nimble fingers into play. Out comes a wooden frame, six feet square. Colored yarn is brought into view and shawl weaving sets in.

Boston firemen making woolen shawls.

Exactly. To pass away the time this interesting occupation has been introduced in almost every firehouse, and that the move has merit to it would seem to be a fact, since in many cities of the land firemen are watching with interest the Boston experiment.

It is only a few months ago that this innovation set in among the Boston firemen, if it is to be considered that the men aboard the fireboats form a separate entity. For it was on one of these fireboats that the discovery was made that for some time previous this shawl weaving has formed a valuable factor in giving the men something to do in leisure hours. The fireman who made the discovery was not long in making known what he had found, and then one firehouse after another took up the novel work.

## Pastime Is Object

"This weaving is done solely for the purpose of giving us something to do," said one of the most industrious among

the Boston firemen. "As far as I know, and I am quite sure of my facts, no fireman does this for the purpose of personal gain or making money. I am glad to say that the opportunity has come to refute what has been whispered about that we were trying to get into this business for what there is in it. There certainly can be no harm in making something comfortable for the folks at home or even to get up a shawl to be used at some church fair. No, this is not knitting. I really don't know what to term it, but it would seem to me to be something like hand-weaving."

The frame used for the purpose was brought out. It has the appearance of a curtain stretcher, only it is square. Around the frame there are nails, 71 in all. Usually it takes three men to make a shawl, and the weaving is done by stringing the yarn lengthwise from nail to nail, then running it perpendicularly and then diagonally. Some very handsome designs are the results. Fringes are made as yarn near the ends of the

frame is knotted. The usual time for making a shawl is six hours.

It was denied that the "shawl" weaving industry had extended to the making of rugs.

"Rugmaking," said the Monitor informant, "is unsuited for us. We have to have something that is clean, easily gotten at and as easily laid aside. If it wasn't for that there would be many other things we could put our hands to. But something this weaving appeals to us. And it is not without its beautifying lesson. You see, firemen have enough to do with what is considered sordid. That is, our work brings us in touch with distressing incidents and scenes. So when we get back from a fire and have everything cleaned up then it is 'us for the weaving frame.'"

## May Be Pioneered

As near as could be learned this shawl making by men in public service started in the United States navy years ago. Many an heirloom of today is the result of much patient labor on the part of some sailorman trying to make the best of a lot of surplus time aboard. Probably the fire boat "weavers" got their inspiration from the navymen. At any rate, it has now moved on land and apparently is doing much to satisfy the Boston firemen.

Quite a quantity of yarn is consumed from week to week among the various fire houses in Boston. Hence it is of some interest to learn that the small shopkeepers in the vicinity of these houses a little while ago thought they were losing more valuable custom than might be theirs for the asking. The firemen, little suspecting that they were treading on delicate ground, had been buying their yarn from wholesale houses. A protest now went to these houses from the retail shops to the effect that they were interfering where trade legitimately belonged to others.

"To be sure," says one of the firemen, "there are always two sides to any question. If yarn is too costly a lot of money, maybe we won't buy any at all. Still, we looked at the thing from a common sense standpoint, and now the retail stores get the bulk of our trade."

"Neither the shopkeepers nor the labor unions need be afraid of us as shawl weavers. We won't try to take away anybody's business. But this work is doing a heap of good for hundreds of men who get tired reading when there isn't anything else to do. Yes, we have had many inquiries from other places. But don't get to thinking that the Boston firemen neglect their duties on account of this. Come around some day when we have something on the frame and we will give you a lesson in this home industry of ours."

## HOMESTEAD GOLF CLUB HAS FINE NEW QUARTERS AT PUTNAMVILLE



View of new building of Homestead Golf Club, colonial lean-to style, from tennis court

Course on the Former Danvers Country Club Grounds Draws Players From Many of the Surrounding Localities

DANVERS, Mass.—New quarters for the Homestead Golf Club at Putnamville have been finished and opened to members and friends. The house stands on the site of the former clubhouse of the Danvers Country Club, which was destroyed, and it is surrounded by about 140 acres of land.

The golf course of nine holes and 2700 yards in length has been relocated with new teeing grounds, putting greens and bunkers, and with improved fairways. At the front of the house, in a hollow, is the tennis court.

The building is of the early colonial lean-to type and is painted red with white trimmings.

There are three stories and a basement, and the house stands on a side hill in such a position that access is had

to the basement directly from the golf course.

This basement is used as a club quarters. There are 75 metal lockers, and shower baths and lavatories. At the left of the locker room is a large gathering room with open fireplace, lounging chairs and tables, where luncheons may

## LONG STAPLE COTTON CROP IN ARIZONA BIGGEST YET

CHANDLER, Ariz.—Several thousand acres of Egyptian long staple cotton will be marketed from Salt river valley this season, compared with about 500 acres last year.

The crop will place Arizona as the chief rival of the valley of the Nile in Egypt in growing the fiber from which thread is made.

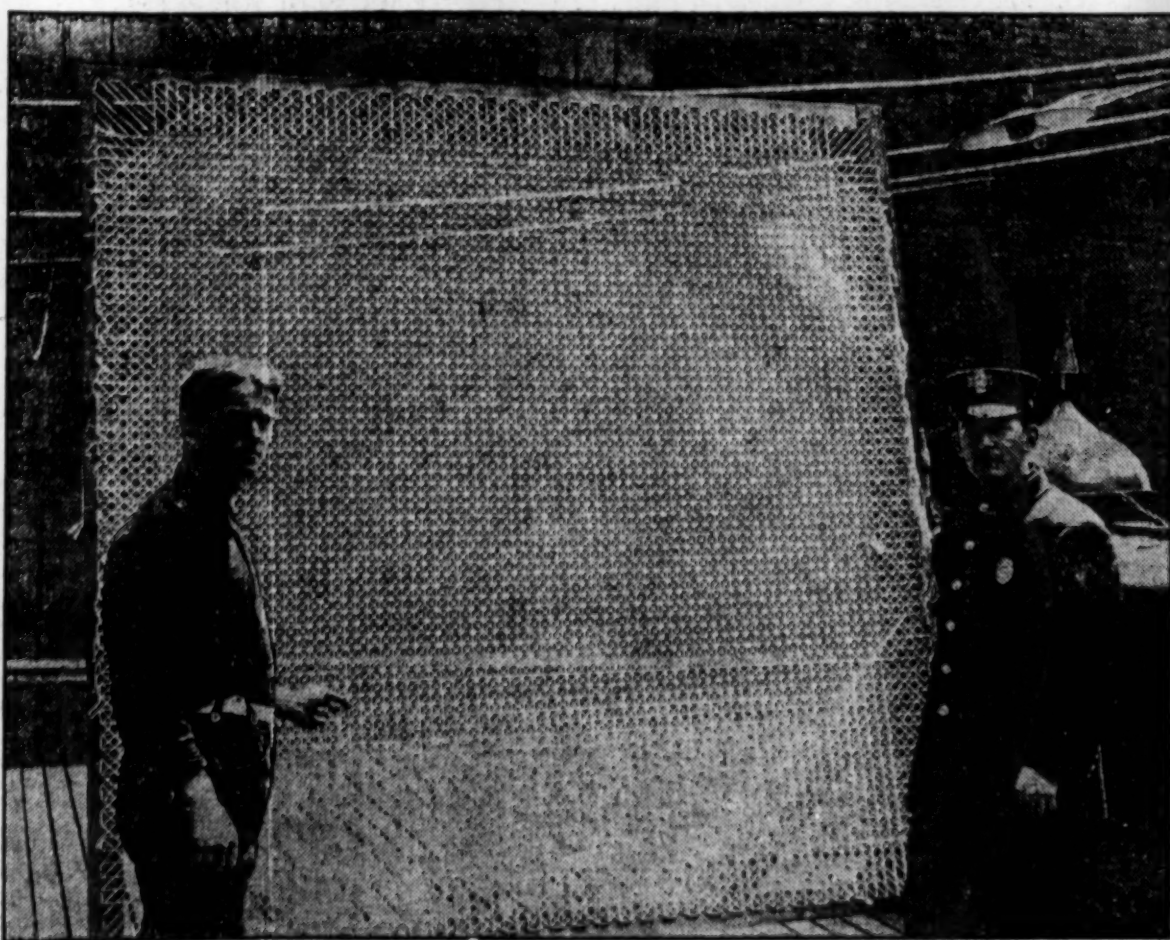
In other parts of the country the yield of short-staple cotton (the long staple grows in but few places) averages about half a bale to the acre.

In the Salt river valley the yield of long staple is about a bale and a half to the acre. It is expected to go to two

bales as the farmers become better acquainted with the system of irrigation. The short-staple cotton brings on an average about 9 cents a pound, in other sections, at the point of shipment.

Here at Chandler the long-staple cotton commands an average price of 21 cents a pound on the spot.

Last fall the American Thread Company sent a representative to Chandler and he purchased the cotton crop in the field, paying 21 cents a pound for it, and saying that the thread manufacturers would be glad to see every acre in this valley put into long staple. Egypt doesn't raise enough and the demand exceeds the supply.



Partly-finished product of men's leisure moments stretched in the Mason street fire station, Boston, showing T. R. Lohan, the weaver, at left, and W. H. Lanigan at right



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French Protestant family takes pensionnaires. Historic chateau, 12-acre park. Ask for visa. French lessons given if desired.  
M. WILLIAMSON DE VISME  
SOISY-SOUS-ETOILES

**THACKERAY HOTEL**  
GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON  
This large and well-appointed hotel has passenger lift, electric light throughout, lounge and spacious dining, drawing, writing and reading rooms. Fireproof floors.  
Room, breakfast and Table d'Hôte  
Breakfast, Single, from \$1.30 to \$2

**CAFES--RESTAURANTS**  
**Shubert's**  
Restaurant and Vienna Bakery  
Convenient for shoppers coming in or going out of South Station. Best Food. Reasonable Prices. A variety of German, French and American Pastry and Cakes. Also Breads, Franklin Mills Whole Wheat, Rye, Gluten, Bran Bread. Fine Chocolates and Bon-Bons  
181-183 SUMMER STREET  
Opposite Federal St.

**The St. James Cafe**  
241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE.  
Near Massachusetts Avenue  
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE  
A BACK BAY CAFE  
MODEST UNIQUE HOMELIKE  
One of the Coolest Cafes in Boston. Open Air Evening Cafe Connected.

**Windsor Cafe**  
78 Huntington Avenue, Boston  
Cuisine Unsurpassed  
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The Coolest and Most Attractive Restaurant in the City

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ON IRVINGTON STREET  
Near Huntington Avenue Station  
Superior Cooking in French, American and Italian Style  
Management Navarre Cafe. H. C. DEMETER

**SLEEPER'S RESTAURANT**  
REVERE BEACH - MASS.  
Phone 70 Revere. C. H. BROWN, Prop.

**The Consignors Union**  
25 TEMPLE PLACE  
Lunch 11 to 3 Afternoon Tea 3 to 5  
Home-Made Bread, Cakes, Pies, Etc.  
Served on Sale

**SHOOSHAN'S CAFE**  
PAR EXCELLENCE  
146 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON  
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**The Blackstone**  
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The Most Talked of  
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The Best Thought of  
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**RATES**  
Single rooms with lavatory \$2.50  
Single rooms with bath \$3.00 \$3.50 and \$4.00  
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Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath \$10.00 to \$25.00  
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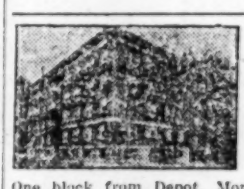
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Monitor Readers will receive every attention  
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GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES  
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SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET  
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DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL 300 ROOMS. ALL UP-TO-DATE  
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens. Artesian Water. Popular Prices  
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**The Chesterbury**  
PORTLAND, OREGON

RESIDENTIAL HOTEL AND APARTMENTS  
Located on the Nob Hill residential district in the midst of Portland's exclusive residences.  
CORNER OF 30TH AND KEARNEY STREETS  
Special attention to tourists. Phone Marshall 754 and A-1455. MISS E. M. BOWE, Proprietress.

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and  
Her  
Three  
Million  
Dollar  
RICE HOTEL



A Tourist's delight 52 weeks a year. 500 miles perfect shell road. Just 50 miles to the Gulf; 27 miles to the Bay.  
Golfing Boating  
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A Twentieth Century Model of Hotel construction and equipment. 600 Rooms; 525 with bath; 15 State Suites; one entire floor devoted to Ball Room, Parlors, Banquet Halls and Private Dining Rooms. 310 feet Loggia promenade. Roof Sun Parlor.  
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DALLAS, TEXAS  
A Progressive Hotel in a Progressive City  
EUROPEAN PLAN: \$2.00 Per Day and Up  
ALVAY WILSON, Manager



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Absolutely fireproof, new and modern, beautifully furnished, excellent cuisine, perfect service.  
European rates \$1.50 to \$4.00 per day.  
SAN ANTONIO HOTEL CO., Owners. PERCY TYRRELL, Manager.

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MODERN EUROPEAN HOTEL MODERATE RATES



**HOTEL BENDER**  
HOUSTON, TEXAS  
—225 ROOMS—EUROPEAN PLAN—FIRE-PROOF—  
A REALLY COMFORTABLE NEW HOTEL  
ABSOLUTELY MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL  
H. S. SWEARINGEN, MANAGING DIRECTOR



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NEW ORLEANS  
MODERN, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.  
Rates: Room with detached bath \$1.00 up.  
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The Premier Hotel  
Opened in 1910  
Cost \$1,500,000  
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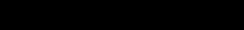
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Particular Attention paid to Automobiles.  
Write for rates.  
\$3.00 per day up. \$17.50 per week up.



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NORTH BEACH  
Modern improvements, beautiful dining room. Now one of the largest hotels on North Beach; with large airy and sunny rooms. We raise our own poultry. Reasonable rates, and special rates by the week for families. Make reservations by mail or wire. Long distance phone in hotel.  
Buy tickets to Shelburne Station—Trains stop right at door.  
ADDRESS: SEAVIEW, WASH. T. J. HOARE, PROP.



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KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Conveniently located in Shopping District  
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE  
ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING ALONE  
EUROPEAN PLAN—\$1.00 TO \$3.00 PER DAY



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LOCATED ON MICHIGAN BLVD. AT 23RD STREET  
within 10 minutes of shopping district.  
Cuisine and service of first-class hotels.  
An ideal hotel for transient or permanent guests.  
Rooms \$1.50 PER DAY AND UP.  
Please write for booklet.  
HORTON & WARDEN.



**THE IMPERIAL**  
Seventh: between Washington and Stark  
PORTLAND, OREGON  
Every Luxury and Comfort  
Complete Equipment  
Correct Service  
Rates: \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day



**THE SHELBURNE**  
NORTH BEACH  
Modern improvements, beautiful dining room. Now one of the largest hotels on North Beach; with large airy and sunny rooms. We raise our own poultry. Reasonable rates, and special rates by the week for families. Make reservations by mail or wire. Long distance phone in hotel.  
Buy tickets to Shelburne Station—Trains stop right at door.  
ADDRESS: SEAVIEW, WASH. T. J. HOARE, PROP.



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NEW ENGLAND



WHEN you come to New York—of course you will want to make your home in the largest and safest hotel in the world—the McAlpin—famous for its

Luxurious, Home-Like Comfort  
Wonderfully Efficient Service  
Notable Moderation in Prices

Exceptional in its location—at Broadway and 34th Street—central to the shops and theaters. One block from Pennsylvania Terminal—a short walk to Grand Central Station.

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**HOTEL McALPIN**  
Harold Square  
NEW YORK  
Nearer than Anything to Everything

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Formerly of

PARKER HOUSE, Boston, and FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York

5th Avenue and 28th Street, New York

One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York

600 ROOMS

Every bedroom equipped with bath and shower. All modern conveniences. Cuisine excellent. Prices unequalled. In the center of shopping and Theater District. Elevated and Subway Station one block distant.  
Room and Bath, One Person, \$2 and up.  
Room and Bath, Two Persons, \$3 and up.  
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.  
The Christian Science Monitor can be obtained at the newsstand or can be found in the reading room.



## Martha Washington

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

29 East 29th Street, near 5th Avenue

RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM FOR MEN AND WOMEN

European Plan. Rates \$1.50 and Up.

Convenient to subway and cross-town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District. 450 Rooms with Telephone. Baths Free on Each Floor. Fireproof.

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A family hotel of quality and refinement at very reasonable rates.

Special Rate to October first: Suites of Parlor, Bedroom and Private Bath for Two Persons, \$1.50 daily and up per suite.

Suites of three and four rooms and Bath at Reduced Rates.

Superior Restaurant at Reasonable Prices

Write for descriptive Booklet B with map of city

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FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

365 ROOMS 270 BATHS

EUROPEAN PLAN

HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE

COURTEOUS ATTENTION

MODERATE PRICES

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"The Center of Things Active"

A strictly high class, modern fireproof hotel at a most convenient location, Broadway at Twenty-ninth Street, the centre of the shopping and theatre districts.

The comfort of its guests is the first consideration of the management. Write for booklet.

D. B. MULLIGAN, Manager

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57 Madison Ave. 40 East 26th St.

Facing Madison Square Park

"The Madison Square" is the only New York house where a rule against tipping is strictly enforced—willing service, free from discrimination.

BURTON F. WHITE, Resident Manager

## "THE MADISON SQUARE"

is a residential hotel, but desirable transient guests are accommodated. Reservations should be made in advance. Inquiries will have immediate attention.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES

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Broadway and 77th Street (Subway 79th Street), New York

Situated in the most charming Residential Section of New York City, away from the dust, noise and heat of lower Broadway, yet within 15 minutes' ride to all best shops and theaters. Broadway cars and Fifth Avenue automobile stages pass door.

This modern fireproof hotel appeals to visitors and those seeking a refined and Home-like Hotel. Cuisine the best.

Write for illustrated booklet.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Room, With bath, \$2.00 up. Two Rooms, With bath, \$3.50 up.

ROBERT D. BLACKMAN, Manager.

The Ideal Location The Perfect Appointments The Excellent Table

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.

THE HOTEL DELIGHTFUL

For the Spring Season

Musical Every Evening

FRANCIS YARNALL, Manager

A week-end trial will convince you of its merits

## New Hotel Hanover

ARCH AND 12TH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

European plan. Rates \$1.00 per day and up without bath, \$1.50 per day and up with bath. Remodeled and refurnished throughout. Booklet on application.

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7th AVENUE and 35th ST.

300 FEET FROM BROADWAY

From GRAND CENTRAL STA. 7 Blocks

PENN. R. R. STA. 4 Blocks

Centre of Everything

550 Rooms

Baths 200

A room with bath, \$2.00

Other rooms with bath, \$2.50

Rooms for two persons, \$2.50

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Sent for Colored Map of New York

EDGAR T. SMITH, Managing Director

PAUL C. ROSECRANS.

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Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky av., 2d house from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Booklet. Open all year. S. K. BONIFACE

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## Hotel Gladstone

Atlantic City, N. J.

Directly on the beach.

Rooms en suite with hot and cold salt water.

Spacious porches surround the hotel. Steam heat and open fires.

Telephone and telegraph connection.

N. J. COLLINS, Prop.

Point Pleasant, N. J. Directly on the Beach

Open June 24

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Open All Summer

COOLEST LOCATION ON THE ISLAND

THE CHATSWORTH

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

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Ideal location, 3 minutes to bathing grounds. Comfortable rooms. Home Cooking. Single \$12. Double \$20-\$25 per week. B. DURK.

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## "An Atmosphere of Home"



## RIVERBANK COURT

ON THE CHARLES

Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge

APARTMENT HOTEL—Situated on the boulevard along the banks of the Charles River, on the Cambridge side, and its location is one of the finest in the world.

Suites of two and three rooms and bath, unfurnished, to lease by the year from Sept. 1st, 1913.

The Cafe is maintained on both Table d'hôte and European plans.

No regular attendance at meals required.

Cold storage and long distance telephones in suites.

Customary hotel service maintained.

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Boston's Leading Family Hotel

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WILL REMAIN OPEN THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER

Situated at the Junction of Commonwealth Avenue, Beacon Street and Brookline Avenue, right at the entrance to Boston's famous parkway, and only 15 minutes from the downtown shopping district. The location for the accommodation of tourists is most ideal. All rooms en suite with private bath. American plan only.

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Intervale House

Intervale, N. H. OPEN JUNE 28

A summer home of refinement where one finds rest with amusement

Every Improvement

Grand Mountain Scenery

Carriage and Garage Livery

Fine Roads

All Sports Good Orchestra

Excellent Table

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Formerly Ocean View House

Now open under a new management. Thoroughly renovated. Cuisine excellent.

STEAK and CHICKEN DINNERS A SPECIALTY

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AND COTTAGES

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On North Shore of Massachusetts Bay

12 acres of beautiful grounds adjoining the famous singing beach.

Rooms single and en suite with bath.

Management of THE ARTHUR L. RACE CO., Brandon Hall, Brookline, Mass.

Brandon Hall

Beacon Street

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An Exclusive Family Hotel.

Rooms single or en suite, with private bath.

AMERICAN PLAN CAFE

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A Select Family Hotel, catering also to Tourist and Automobile Parties. Open all the year.

Table and Service First Class. Rooms, single or connecting. Broad Verandas. Airy Rooms. One minute's walk from Western Division Station, and other beaches. Five cent fare to Boston.

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CONCORD, N. H.

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MODERN AND MOST COMFORTABLE

Special Care Given to Automobile Parties

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Beacon Boulevard, BROOKLINE, MASS.

The Finest Suburban Hotel in New England, Catering Only to the Most Select Patronage.

Equipped with every modern comfort and convenience, supplemented by exemplary service, a residence at the Beaconsfield offers an attractive alternative to the responsibility of directing one's own household, and the prices are not extravagant.

Open the year round for permanent and transient guests. Some accommodation is now available for next winter.

In addition to two lines of electric, the Beaconsfield Station (R. & A. R. R.) is on the property, and there are sixty trains a day to and from Boston.

The Beaconsfield Garage, offering the best possible care for automobiles, has a capacity of 150 machines.

A booklet for the asking. Telephone Brookline 1370. ARTHUR W. PAYNE, Manager

## The Hotel Hemenway

Corner Westland Avenue and Hemenway Street

Opposite the Gateway to and Overlooking the Fenway

Within three minutes' walk of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues and Symphony Hall.

The Hotel where ladies traveling alone receive absolute protection.

Tel. Back Bay 3180.

Transient rates from \$2 per day upwards. No rooms without bath.

Special rates on rooms or suites taken by the month.

L. H. TORREY, Mgr.

GARRISON STREET

BOSTON MASS.

## Garrison Hall

Attractive to Visitors



Conveniently situated in quiet location near Huntington Ave., between Back Bay Depots and Massachusetts Ave.

PRIVATE BATH With Every Suite

RATES FOR SUMMER REDUCED

and as low as is consistent with good service.

EXCELLENT CAFE

American and European Plan At Most Reasonable Rates

Absolutely Fireproof

Phone Manager, 5353 Back Bay

## Beautiful Edgewood Inn

Greenwich, Conn.

New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel OPEN MAY TO OCTOBER

For those whose business makes commuting or week-end visits imperative Edgewood offers the most delightful solution. Only forty-five minutes from the city, with all the attractions of the country.





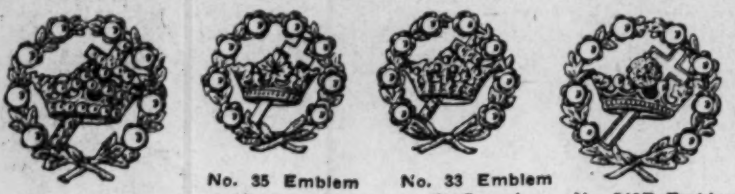






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We make this design in 14kt. Gold only, the price ranging from \$4.00 to \$400.00

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CONCORD, N. H.

Our new catalog explains why this design cannot be changed. A copy will be sent to your address on request.

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Not how cheap but how good

The Osterlind-Ford Company

For real service and personal attention address or call Mr. L. W. Becker, Sales Manager.

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CHURCH and SUN. School stationery a specialty.

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FOSTER'S HOME COOKING

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No Liquors Served (Formerly the Roma)

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114 South Wabash Ave., corner of Adams

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115 South Dearborn St., near Monroe

Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch.

THE WATSON

Luncheon, Supper

"The cooking that pleases you."

216 W. Adams, Bet. 5th and Franklin

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GERMANIA HOTEL, 33d Blvd. and Michigan Ave.—Large, light, cool rooms; hot and cold running water; tel. e. l.; elevator service day and night; cafe in connection; service and food first-class; rates \$1 to \$3 per day; \$3.50 to \$12 per wk.; must be seen to be appreciated. Tel. Doug. 4576.

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THE KENWOOD MANOR, 1134 E. 47th St.—Exclusive family hotel in Kenwood; American plan, \$5 to \$12 weekly; double, \$15 to \$20; home cooking a specialty; Indiana and 47th surface cars stop at door; Illinois Central, Drexel 1923.

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601 Otis Building, Chicago

MARTIN & SHERLOCK

LAWYERS

312 E. Dearborn St., CHICAGO

ELIJAH C. WOOD

Attorney and Counselor

29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

## WINTER STREET WATER MAIN TO BE PLACED SOON

Work on the eight-inch water main in Winter street, first part of the high-pressure system, is being rushed and will be completed within two weeks, so that paving can be done by the transit commission. The line will remain unconnected, but when the pressure system is completed, it will be one of the main arteries serving the downtown district. All the lines will radiate from a central pumping station to be located under Charles street, between the Common and the Public Garden. No part of the pumping station will show above the ground except two entrance hoods. It is planned for the new service to give a pressure of from 80 to 100 pounds at the base of the play-pipe and to throw a stream of water to a height of 100 feet.

## MR. GARDNER IS NOT CANDIDATE FOR CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON—Congressman A. P. Gardner has given out a statement in which he says he has decided not to be a candidate for the chairmanship of the republican congressional committee, although he hopes to be a member of the committee for Massachusetts. For chairman, he says, he will support Congressman Woods of Iowa. He says frankly his selection as chairman would not tend to assuage the feeling among supporters of Colonel Roosevelt.

## LYNNFIELD ELKS TO ENTERTAIN

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—Lynnfield members of Wakefield lodge of Elks, are making plans for a carnival in the town hall here on Aug. 20, to benefit the fund being raised by the lodge for an Elks' home in Wakefield.

## LYNN VALUATION GAINS DESPITE FACTORIES LOST

LYNN, Mass.—Despite the removal of a number of shoe concerns from Lynn in the last year, the report of the assessors, submitted to the municipal council Friday, shows that the city has had a substantial growth in its wealth and business interests. The net gain in personal valuation is given at \$342,318 and the total valuation of new buildings \$2,533,750. The 12 concerns that left the city as a result of labor difficulties are said to have caused a loss of \$191,350, and the 123 concerns that have gone out of business, \$222,225. The new business established reached \$1,237,300.

The General Electric Company has filed with the building department plans for two additions to its property in Lynn, one with 80 feet front and the other 140 feet depth and a height of 52 feet.

## WYOMING GOLD OUTPUT GROWS

WASHINGTON—The mine output of gold, silver and copper in Wyoming in 1912, according to Charles W. Henderson of the United States geological survey, showed a decrease, compared with the yield in 1911, of \$7400. The output of gold, which represents 83 per cent of the state yield, was \$22,235, an increase of \$3045. The yield of copper (formerly the most important metal product of Wyoming) was only 27,570 pounds in 1912, compared with 118,584 pounds in 1911. The silver production was 265 fine ounces, against 725 ounces in 1911. Almost all the gold output and over half the silver output was from the Atlantic City district.

## WESTERN NORMAL TRANSFERRED

SHENANDOAH, Ia.—The Western Normal College property, building and grounds, valued at \$75,000, was transferred to the school district of Shenandoah at a recent joint meeting of the college trustees and the school directors.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**SOLID GOLD BROOCH**  
HAND ENGRAVED  
A complete line of this design in our catalog.  
J. C. Derby, 30 N. Main St., Concord, N. H.

**MANICURE YOUR OWN NAILS**  
and have beautiful hands. We teach you how by mail in a ten-lesson course. We furnish each student with a complete outfit of manicure articles absolutely FREE. If you are thinking of taking up MANICURING as a profession, this course is all that you need. Write for particulars MENTONE CO., 166 W. Washington St., CHICAGO, ILL.

**HAIR GOODS ON APPROVAL**  
Send lock of your hair and 8c in stamps to cover mailing cost and we will mail you your choice of 3 stem or 3 separate strand natural wavy bun hair switch, 22 inches long. If you find it a bargain at \$2 send us that amount any time within 10 days or sell 3 and get yours FREE. Unusual shades extra. Every switch we sell is guaranteed for one year.  
We carry the "Lotus" Toilet Preparations. Write for descriptive folder and sample packet. "Lotus" Toilet Powder, FREE.  
E. SHOWERS & CO., 23 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

**MAXWELL'S HAT \$5 SHOP**  
LADIES' HATTER  
30 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.  
UP ONE FLIGHT.

**Washable Slippers**  
\$1 paid. State shoe size. When soiled, remove innersole and wash. All sizes. Send May Booklet on request.  
W. S. CO., 244 Summer St., Boston

**A Baby Layette**  
For \$5, \$7.50, \$9.50 and up. Selected, furnished and cut complete, ready to make up. Write for samples and particulars.  
A. B. L. CO., 5532 Washington Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**NEW KEROSENE LAMP BURNER**  
No smoke, no soot, no odor. Produces clear white light, three times the light of common burners. Particularly recommended for reading and sewing in the home. Agents Wanted! Splendid money maker. Write for terms.  
G. A. RUSTON, 851 Crescent Pl., Chicago

**"NEVER SLIP" VEST ON APPROVAL**  
Send size and \$1. will mail celebrated "NEVER SLIP" Vest. Special knit shoulder straps. If pleased remit 25c. (Regular value \$1.00). If not, return vest. No charge. Please send order to: GENERAL ORDER CO., Postal Telegraph Building, CHICAGO.

**VANITY BAGS—Beautiful designs in German silver, with chain; containing mirror, two coin holders, powder puff and card holder—\$2 upward. Kewpies, the daintiest departure from the ancient type of doll ever conceived—\$2 cents. Unique Pocketbook Mirror, displaying hat and features at a glance—15 cents. ELYSIUM NOVELTY CO., 5577 Pemberton st., Philadelphia, Pa.**

**Albex Folding Goggles**  
What Every Motorist and Sportsman Needs  
G. I. Albex Folding Goggles, Men's Size, large curved flexural or amber lenses. Each pair in fine seal grain leather case, \$5.00 per pair.  
G. I. Albex Folding Goggles, Women's and Children's size, large curved flexural or amber lenses. Each pair in fine seal grain leather case, \$7.00 per pair.  
HARRISON SUPPLY COMPANY  
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FOR READING ROOMS, LIBRARIES AND HOMES.  
The paper used in newspaper printing is difficult to preserve without fading, and the older newspapers become the more valuable they are.  
Your Monitors, Magazines, old Newspapers, etc., may be effectively bound in cloth covers and become an attractive addition.  
We shall be glad to give you an estimate upon request.  
Wm. S. Locke, Bookbinder,  
17 MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON

**TORONTO MAY LOSE COLLEGES**  
TORONTO, Ont.—It is said the grounds of Upper Canada College will be sold and the college moved from Toronto. Several trustees of the institution motored out to Norval recently.  
It was learned that they have engaged architects and surveyors to prepare plans for a more modern structure than the present building. The surveyors have been going over farms in different parts of the province.  
It will be some time, however, before a definite decision is reached.

**RAILROAD SHOPS TO BE BUILT**  
PORTLAND, Ore.—Construction of the Portland, Eugene & Eastern shops at West Oregon City will start within 90 days, and the first unit of the plant—a machine shop and foundry to cost \$90,000—will be completed within a year.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**Short White Chamousette Gloves**  
50c  
Wash beautifully in cold water and soap  
MISS M. F. FISK  
The Red Glove Shop  
44 West St.

**Washable Slippers**  
\$1 paid. State shoe size. When soiled, remove innersole and wash. All sizes. Send May Booklet on request.  
W. S. CO., 244 Summer St., Boston

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## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**BURRILL'S Tooth Paste**  
On a Hot Summer Day  
an extra brushing or two of the teeth with BURRILL'S PASTE will wonderfully refresh and cool the mouth. Write us if your dealer does not sell Burrill's Tooth preparations and we will see that you are supplied in the future.  
Almost all department and drug stores, 25c  
New England Laboratory Co., Lynn, Mass.

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**ORONA SOAP and CLEANER**  
"Makes Dirt Vanish"  
The ease and rapidity with which it works makes ORONA a great comfort to spring-cleaning housekeepers. The great difference between it and other cleaners is that it thoroughly cleans all metals, woodwork, paints, etc., and at the same time is excellent as a cleanser for the hands, leaving them soft and smooth.  
Sold in Bulk—By PARCEL POST 15c  
ALSO MAKERS OF  
**ORONA LILY CREAM SOAP**  
Removes all stains and leaves the hands in excellent condition. Invaluable to travelers. Put up in two forms—the convenient tube and the jar—either form 25c. By Parcel Post 30c each. For sale at Leading Grocers, Druggists, Department Stores, Hotel and Railroad News Stands.  
The Orona Manufacturing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, U. S. A.

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# SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

## Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

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ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108 119 Washington st., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.		LAMP, Shades, Candelsticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired. HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston.		CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS, 1274 Massachusetts Avenue Cambridge Phone Cambridge 945		CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS, 15 Harrison Avenue Springfield Phone Springfield 310		ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW BALDWIN & SAPPINGTON, 204 Piper Building		CORSETS—French and American, in comprehensive styles for every occasion, expert fitting, individual attention. MILTON, 241 Woodward av. Tel. Cherry 1700.	
ANDERSONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS, B. F. MACY, 410 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3609		PAINTING and Plating—Expert work on ceilings and woodwork; smooth, durable, white enamel, on standing finish. O. L. Lorenzetti Co., 165 Tremont st., Tel. OX. 371.		FURNITURE—C. R. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette st., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.		DENTIST—DR. E. F. MILLETT, 318 Main st., Room 501, Hitchcock bldg., Springfield, Mass.		CANDY, SODAS AND LUNCHEON LIBERTY BELLE CANDY CO., 7 West Lexington Street		CUSTOM SHIRT MAKERS C. V. WILKIE & SONS, 100 Broadway	
BIBLES—Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue. S. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Howarth st.		PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most particular people go to Thurston's, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.		GROCERIES—VERNA & YERXA, Cambridge; Union sq., Somerville; Arlington Center; 4 Main st., Medford.		CLEANERS AND DYERS EMIL FISHER, 216 W. Fayette St., 229 N. Howard, 419 N. Charles St. Mail order department.		DENTISTRY GEORGE C. WALLACE, D.D.S., 271 Woodward Ave. Phone Main 1332		DENTISTRY D. R. F. W. CRIDERMAN, 807 Gas Building, Phone Main 5526	
BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamols Skins. G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.		PICTURES, MIRRORS AND FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 408 Boylston st.		HARDWARE—Lawn Mowers, Garden Tools, Seeds, Household Hardware, CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.		CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS PARK CLOTHING COMPANY, Baltimore and Sharp Sts.		DEVELOPING, Printing and Enlarging—Satisfaction guaranteed. Prompt service. Disc. to trade. Herbert M. Payne, 308 E. Philadelphia, Tel. North 2322.		DIAMOND MERCHANT AND SILVERSMITH—HUGH CONNOLLY, State and Gratiot sts., Main 2180.	
BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.		RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS—Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.		MOVERS OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, Etc. Auto trucks used. Storage. HERRIN & CO., Inc., 630 Mass. ave. Phone Camb. 753.		DENTISTRY—DR. JULIUS E. HERON, NEMIS, 104 E. North Ave. Tel. Mt. Vernon 6232, Baltimore, Maryland.		DRESSMAKING MRS. J. M. HARDING, 72 Medbury av. Tel. North 4825-J		ELECTRIC FIXTURES, Tungsten lamps, shades, portable lamps, electric cooking and household conveniences. CENTRAL STATE SUPPLY COMPANY, 68 Washington blvd., Tel. Cherry 2971.	
CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES—Very fine developing. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.		RUBBER STAMPS & Stencils—DIMOND-UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalogue.		SHOES—Newest Spring and Summer Styles for Men, Women and Children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 355 Mass. ave.		JEWELRY, Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, J. S. MACDONALD CO., 212 N. Charles st., Fidelity bldg.		EMBROIDERED ROBES, Linens, Voiles, Batistes, Ratines and Zephyrs. Trimmings to match. NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer st.		EXPRESSING and Delivering promptly attended to. W. E. Darling and Roy H. Gage, 1247 Jefferson av. Tel. East 405.	
CARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleansing Vacuum Cleaning. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 130 Kumble st., Roxbury, Tel. 3070.		STENCILS and CUTLERY—We mark our dog collars free. ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq. subway.		WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS at Boston prices. J. H. DALTON & SON CO., 28 Holland st., W. Somerville, Tel. 2.		KODAKS—Photographic developing and printing for amateurs by the most up-to-date methods. Send us your films and you will be delighted with the results. F. W. McALLISTER CO., 113 N. Charles st., Baltimore, Md.		FINE TABLE DELICACIES, fruit, vegetables, cheese and smoked meats. Frank Kirchgesner, 983 Mack ave., Ridge 2431.		FLOWERS ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED Floral Decorations. Mail Orders Filled. FETTERS, 114 Farmer St.	
CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.		TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES—"How-Ko" and "Silk Gauze" OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 22 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.		HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING MRS. CHARLOTTE E. WAITE, 32 Winslow ave. Tel. Som. 3009-W.		PRINTING OF CHARACTER SCHNEIDERREITH AND SONS, 208 South Sharp St.		FURNISHINGS FOR MEN ANGER & KANOUSE, The Dime Savings Bank Bldg., Tel. Main 163		GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS—McBEAN BROS.—To the Grain Growers of Canada: Ship your grain to the commission firm of McBEAN BROS., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.	
CLEANERS AND DYERS—Lewandos, 17 Temple Place, 284 Boylston Street Phone Oxford 655-556-557 Phone Back Bay 3900-3901-3902		TYPEWRITERS TO RENT—5 mos. for \$3. Sale terms. Rem. No. 6, Smith No. 2, AM. WR. MACY CO., 28 Bromfield st.		REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE—COAL AGENCY—GEORGE HENRY CLARK, 354 Highland ave. Tel. Som. 33.		REAL ESTATE OTTO C. NORDHOFF, 610 Carrollton Avenue, Phone Gilmer 476		FURS—August sale. A straight 20 per cent discount on our entire stocks. The House of George, 250 Woodward Ave.		JEWELERS & DIAMOND MERCHANTS—O. B. KNIGHT & CO., 301 Portage Ave., Winnipeg	
CORSETS—MADAME SARAS' La Patricia Corset. Lingerie of all descriptions. Brassieres, 120 Boylston st.		WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high grade paper at low cost. See them! AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 35-40 Cornhill, Boston.		MALDEN, MASS. DRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable up to date KELLEY'S MILL REMNANT STORE, Odd Fellows Temple.		SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN N. HESS' SONS, 8 East Baltimore Street		GOWN AND SUITS MOREA-SUTTON, 416 Washington Arcade, Phone Main 1868		JEWELRY, diamonds, watches, silverware and stationery. Charles W. Warren & Co., 200 N. Washington av., Washington, D.C.	
CUTLERY—Best American, English and German makes. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.		LYNN, MASS. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS, 70 Market Street, Lynn Phone Lynn 1890		FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—"Educator" and many other popular brands. GILBERT N. WAITE, 13 Pleasant st., Malden.		COAL—Best Lehigh, 2240 lbs. to the ton. Spec. summer prices. Geo. E. Meher, 3d and Glenwood av., Tel. Kensington 5390.		INTERIOR DECORATING and Painting. Interior wood finishing. 6120 A. BOYLE, For estimates phone North 4412.		JEWELRY MAKER, repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry. PETER SORSENSEN, 213 Woodward av., room 66.	
DRY GOODS—Ladies' and Gent's Furnishings, Laundry, One-Day Service. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. Ave.		COAT—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central sq.		WORCESTER, MASS. ART NOVELTIES, Cards, Handwrought Silver—The Levee Shop, A. L. CHACE, 634 Slater bldg.		HAIRDRESSING, MANICURING, Instruction also. Dr. S. V. Fessler, 305 Denckla Bldg., N. W. Cor. 11th & Market sts.		JEWELRY, diamonds, watches, silverware and stationery. Charles W. Warren & Co., 200 N. Washington av., Washington, D.C.		JEWELRY MAKER, repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry. PETER SORSENSEN, 213 Woodward av., room 66.	
FLOWERS freshly picked and delivered on short notice at reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Hay 211.		OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods, Fair Prices. BESSE ROSE CO.		BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY of high-grade, clean workmen and workshop. HARRY RICHARDSON, 584 Main st.		PHILADELPHIA, PA. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS, 1633 Chestnut Street Philadelphia Phone Spruce 4678		MANICURING, SHAMPOOING, HAIRDRESSING—Miss Morton, 17 Brady st., By appt. at your home. Tel. Grand 4294.		MANICURING and SHAMPOOING by appointment. MISS B. NETCHER, Hemlock 1516-L.	
FLOWERS—Table Decorations a Specialty. Estimates given. MRS. MERRILL, 1314 Beacou st., Brookline, Tel. 4890.		FURNITURE—MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STEPHENSON-MORRIS CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON		CANDY SHOP—TENNEY'S Stands for Purty and Quality. 35 Pleasant st., 2 minutes from City Hall.		COAL—Best Lehigh, 2240 lbs. to the ton. Spec. summer prices. Geo. E. Meher, 3d and Glenwood av., Tel. Kensington 5390.		MARCELLING, Shampooing, Manicuring—Mrs. Alice Wadley, Wright-Kay bldg., 3d floor. Hair goods and toilet articles.		MARCELLING, Hair Goods, Toilet Preparations—BROSSARD-SNOWDEN CO., 204-5 Bredford bldg., Cherry 4484.	
FURNITURE EXCHANGE—HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE. New and slightly used. We will change ours for your old. Before you buy or sell see P. S. SPRAGUE, 27-29 Beverly st., Rich. 2777.		HOUSEFURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS—HILL, WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford sts. Store on two streets.		CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS, 8 Pleasant Street Worcester. Phone Park 1022		DIAMONDS direct from the cutters JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO., 435-437 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.		RESTAURANT—UPPER TEA-ROOM, 3d floor, Wright-Kay bldg., Elev. 21st Woodward ave. Luncheons, dinners a la carte.		RESTAURANT—DIXIE TEA SHOP, Luncheon, Afternoon Tea and Dinner	
GROCERIES of high grade. COBB-ALDRICH & CO., 238-238 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.		LUNCH AT HUNTER'S QUALITY FOOD 18 CENTRAL SQUARE		EMBROIDERY DESIGNING, STAMPING Stamped Goods, Novelties, etc. MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP, 425 Slater bldg.		DYING and CLEANING WORKS OSWALD WERNER & SONS CO., Pittsburgh's Oldest and Largest		SHOES for Ladies, Boys and Men. THE ECONOMY SHOE HOUSE, 61 and 63 W. Gd. River av.		TAILOR—RAY J. SWOPE, Suits to Order \$25.00 Up. Dry Cleaning, Pressing—Called For and Delivered. Forrest and Second Ave.	
HAIR—Combs made into braids and puffs. Mail orders. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple pl., formerly 48 Winter.		UNDERWEAR—La Grecque Muslin Underwear, the garments that fit. Sold exclusively in Lynn by GOLDARD BROS., 78 to 88 Market st., Lynn.		FRESH FLOWERS of Finest Quality—RANDALL'S FLOWER STORE, 3 Pleasant st., Tel. Park 94.		FLORISTS—A. W. SMITH CO., Keenan bldg., Largest floral establishment in America. Deliveries everywhere, any time.		WOMEN'S LINGERIE UNDERWEAR made to order; also La Reista Corsets. MARIE M. BECKER, 3rd floor Hannan-Mills bldg., 135 Farmer st., Tel. Cherry 655.		WORKS OF ART, Pictures Frames and Art Mirrors. JAMES E. HANNA & BROS., 203 Washington Arcade.	
LUNCH—FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S, 1036 Boylston st., Boston. Lunches to take out.		SHOES for vacation are now in order; we have a complete stock of sneakers, tennis shoes, barefoot sandals, play shoes, etc. HODGKINS SHOE STORE, J. C. Palmer, mgr., 26 Market st., Lynn.		HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING—Miss Lorette Shop, 47 West 22d st., N. Y. Phone Gracie 3907.		GROCERIES—KUNH & BRO. CO., For everything good to eat. 6100 Centre Ave. Phone Hilland 1807		WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS and Dresses The Norbro Shop, 3d floor, 11th and 19 E. Grand River av. Tel. Cherry 3530-R.			

## CHICAGO'S FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL IS RECALLED WITH GENTLE TEACHER



(Courtesy of Chicago Historical Society)

Earliest public school of Illinois metropolis stood where great business thoroughfares now meet, sessions being held in log house

CHICAGO—In a little log house standing where South Water and State streets meet—one the great produce market and the other the great retail dry goods thoroughfare of present day Chicago—there was founded, in the year 1833, the first school in Chicago to be supported in part by public funds.

Although 1833 does not appear particularly long ago to one accustomed to New England history, in Illinois it was "early times." Ft. Dearborn, founded in 1803 to protect the whites from the Indians, was still standing near by, with its block house and palisade. Several of the children who came to the school lived within the fort enclosure, and indeed all the inhabitants held themselves ready to go there at the signal agreed upon to serve as warning of the approach of Indian invaders.

It was quite appropriate that the brave little lady who ventured out into this wilderness as schoolmistress should have been a descendant of Elder Brewster of the Mayflower. Pilgrim training and faith were needed. In addition Miss Eliza Chappell possessed other specifications most unlooked-for in such a place. She had studied kindergarten work. There were no desks in her schoolroom—only one large table—and the pupils had to bring their own seats, but on the wall were illuminated texts and hymns, and her apparatus included a numerical frame to teach counting, a terrestrial globe to teach geography, and even some illustrations of astronomy and geometry. As for discipline, the severest form was taking a pupil into Miss Chappell's private apartment, adjoining the schoolroom, there to be prayed with. A lady who attended Miss Chappell's school says that she often wished that she were not quite so good a little girl so that she might have this happy privilege. "Never did it fail," says she, "to produce a smiling countenance," and her own face shone with the thought, treasured for 80 years.

At the opposite end of where the town stood, is Ryerson physical laboratory, one of the departments of the University

of Chicago, where, within gray Gothic walls, reminiscent of Oxford, and in an atmosphere regulated to the utmost nicety of heat and moisture, are being conducted some of the most important experiments along material lines of modern times. But without discredit to the great material development of

Chicago which has made possible this great university on the prairie, it may be questioned if any achievement of one or any other laboratory will equal that of the little kindergarten who knew how to put smiles on faces and to leave fragrance in the memory after the lapse of many years.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

**PACKING ROOM TALK**  
George—Rudolf, go downstairs and get me some excelsior.  
Rudolf—Excelsior! What's that?  
George—You know, that stuff that looks like hay.  
Rudolf—Oh, that long sawdust!—Judge.

**RURAL JOURNALISM**  
"The editor of the Plunkville Palladium seems to be popular in the community."  
"Yes; he'll omit an advertisement any time to print local poetry."—Pittsburgh Post.

**POST CARDS THE RAGE**  
"Letter writing seems to be a lost art."  
"Well, how could it be otherwise when attractive post cards are so cheap?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

**USE DISCRETION**  
Boost when you can, and when you can't close down your own talk-making plant. For, though it sounds queer, I'll admit: No knocker ever made a hit.  
Cincinnati Enquirer.

**CHECKED FROM HOME**  
"I just got a check from home."  
"Money plenty now, I suppose?"  
"Oh, no. Merely orders to spend less."—Minneapolis Journal.

**GREAT HOLD BACK**  
"Why do they say 'the race is not always to the swift'?"  
"Sometimes they puncture their tires."—Minneapolis Journal.

**FOLDING HATS SAVE SPACE**  
"These collapsible opera hats are a great convenience."  
"So?"  
"Yes; you have no idea how much room they save in a flat."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**NOT PARTICULAR THEN**  
As a saying: "When you've made your own bed lie in it," is all right, but when his wife is away on a vacation many a man lies in his own bed without having made it.—Detroit Free Press.

**DIPLOMACY AT CAPITAL**  
Two Wilsons met in Washington; though like the pair in name, far different was the way they played the diplomatic game.  
—Los Angeles Tribune.

**DEPENDS ON THE COLLEGE**  
"Does a college education pay?"  
"I should say it does! Look at the list of Princeton men appointed to important posts within the last two months."—Detroit Free Press.

**DR. GOWEN TAKES NEW POST**  
NATIONAL CITY, Cal.—Dr. B. S. Gowen, who resigned as principal and superintendent of the local schools a few weeks before the close of the term, has been chosen to head the teaching force of the Kern county high school and junior college at Bakersfield.

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW EDWARD E. TANNER, 514 Brisbane bldg. Both phones.

**CAFETERIA—Home baking and cooking.** Luncheon 11 a. to 2:30 p. m., except Sundays. CENTRAL CAFE, 100 E. 42d, Luckwood bldg., Genesee and Franklin.

**FASHIONABLE HATS** for summer. THE LORETTA SHOP, 47 West 22d st., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 0889.

**FLATS—Before renting flats or houses furnished or unfurnished, write RICE REALTY CO.; both phones.**

**HAIRDRESSERS** High Class, at Popular Prices C. C. IVENS & CO., 15 W. Eagle St.

**PRINTING—Have your business and private stationery, post cards, motto cards, booklets and general printing done by W. C. GAY, 34 Wells st.**

**ROOMS AND BOARD** Rooms reserved for transient. MRS. MAY E. WELCH, 183 North Pearl st.

**TAILOR—POPULAR PRICES** HARRY FISHER, 630 Main Street

**ELMIRA, N. Y.** JEWELRY, Diamonds, Rich Gold Watches, high grade sterling ware. John Baily & Son, Estab. 1885, 339 E. Water st.

**ROCHESTER, N. Y.** CLEANERS AND DYERS—Lewandos, 49 Clinton Ave. South Rochester Phone Main 2002 Home 1528

**CLOTHES Satisfaction for Men and Boys—Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes. F. G. Clayton Co., 35 St. Michigan**

**CENTRAL** DETROIT, MICH. AWNINGS, TENTS AND FLAGS J. C. GOSWAMY, 10 Atwater Street East, Tel. Main 1430

**BOOKS, Cards, Qr. Covers, Lesson Markers, Circular, Lib. Benj. F. Fay, mgr., 203 Howies bldg., opp. Hotel Griswold.**

**CARPETS, Oriental and Domestic Rugs** cleaned by compressed air and renovated. STAR CARPET CLEANING CO. JAS. J. TRUDELL, Tel. Main 1321.

**CATERERS TO WEDDINGS AND TEAS** Ice Creams, Ice Cream Puddings, Fancy cakes, Co. Service. Tel. Cherry 655.

**BELTRAMI AND RUSH** 292 Woodward Ave.

**CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB—Home baking and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. to 2:30 p. m., except Sundays. 3rd floor Valpey Building, 213 Woodward ave.**

**CLEANERS AND DYERS—Perfection** Garment Cleaning Co., 7 LaBelle ave. Phone Hemlock 2328-J. Suits, cloaks, eves, gowns.

**WOMEN'S LINGERIE UNDERWEAR** made to order; also La Reista Corsets. MARIE M. BECKER, 3rd floor Hannan-Mills bldg., 135 Farmer st., Tel. Cherry 655.

**WORKS OF ART, Pictures Frames and Art Mirrors. JAMES E. HANNA & BROS., 203 Washington Arcade.**

**WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS and Dresses** The Norbro Shop, 3d floor, 11th and 19 E. Grand River av. Tel. Cherry 3530-R.

**TAILOR—RAY J. SWOPE, Suits to Order \$25.00 Up. Dry Cleaning, Pressing—Called For and Delivered. Forrest and Second Ave.**

**WALL PAPERS AND PAINTS** Full line at The J. L. Hudson Co. Wm. H. Reed, Agr. Main 5164.

**WOMEN'S LINGERIE UNDERWEAR** made to order; also La Reista Corsets. MARIE M. BECKER, 3rd floor Hannan-Mills bldg., 135 Farmer st., Tel. Cherry 655.

## Advertising On This Page

serves the buyer as a ready means of obtaining the names and addresses of reliable business firms with whom it is of advantage to trade wherever practicable.

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# Latest News of Finance, Commerce, Industry and Railroads

## B. & M. EARNS ALL CHARGES FOR INTEREST

Fraction of One Per Cent Shown for Common Stock After Additions and Betterments—Better Than Expected

### EQUIPMENT-HIRE COST

Contrary to what had been generally expected, Boston & Maine succeeded in earning all interest charges in its year ended June 30 last. Besides this, a fraction of 1 per cent was earned on outstanding stock, after paying from income for \$117,000 additions and betterments.

These results are the more striking because of a 61.31 per cent increase, to \$1,748,315, in debit balance for equipment hire. The remarkable jump in this item, which totaled \$1,063,995 in 1911-12, was an outcome of the circumstances which prevented the road from financing needed freight car purchases.

In volume of business, both freight and passenger, Boston & Maine made new high records during the past year. The 5.48 per cent gain, by far the biggest in four years, effected an annual gross of \$48,513,000, as compared with \$45,990,000 in the previous year.

Liberal upkeep charges were apparently continued, maintenance outlays on equipment running 21.18 per cent above 1911-12 with its hard winter.

The adverse feature of operating costs was a sharp rise in their ratio to gross—76.34 per cent, from 76.30 per cent in 1911-12. The policy pursued several months ago of meeting public attacks through a wide-open breach in the expense account is thus strongly reflected, as well as the granting of further wage advance.

The road's latest annual statement compares with that for its previous fiscal year as follows:

	1912	1911
Freight revenue	\$28,682,688	\$26,811,512
Passenger revenue	16,049,174	15,893,674
Other revenue	3,771,945	3,485,177
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>\$48,513,807</b>	<b>\$46,190,363</b>
Main. of way	5,428,104	5,328,544
Main. of equipment	7,709,904	6,411,269
Traffic expense	454,536	474,937
Transfer expense	23,592,965	21,287,653
General expense	1,336,913	1,108,562
<b>Total expense</b>	<b>\$38,101,424</b>	<b>\$34,600,965</b>
<b>Net revenue</b>	<b>\$10,412,383</b>	<b>\$11,589,398</b>
Net from out. oper.	187,913	143,422
<b>Total net revenue</b>	<b>\$10,600,296</b>	<b>\$11,732,820</b>
Taxes accrued	2,025,028	2,086,363
Operating income	8,575,268	9,646,457
Other income	1,326,228	873,396
Gross corp. income	9,901,496	10,520,853
Hire of equipment	1,748,315	1,063,995
Interest accrued	2,622,061	2,083,702
Rents and other ded.	5,553,161	5,310,428
<b>Total deductions</b>	<b>\$9,703,537</b>	<b>\$8,454,125</b>
<b>Net corp. income</b>	<b>\$1,697,959</b>	<b>\$2,066,728</b>
Additions and betterments	117,000	117,000
Bal. earned on stock	49,006	1,290,247
Dividends	1,374,138	1,707,501
Deduct	1,324,441	477,703

## PANAMA FARM PROGRESS IS SLOW

The director-general of statistics of Panama has recently issued a pamphlet, entitled "Situation of the Provinces," in which, in order to show the increase during the last few years in the products sent from the provinces to Panama City, and, as a deduction from this, the increase in the total production during these years, he gives the products received in Panama City from all the provinces during October, 1907, and October, 1911, says the Newark News.

The list of products for 1911 shows very considerable increases over the list for 1907, not only in the kinds of products received, but also in the amounts of nearly all these products.

The imports from the provinces to Panama City in 1907 were extremely small, and they are still far from large, considering the extensive commercial centralization of the country in Panama City. Although agriculture is progressing slowly in the republic, it is still very backward.

## WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled, probably with occasional showers tonight or Sunday; moderate southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled, with local showers tonight or Sunday; moderate southwest winds.

Showers and local storms have occurred in parts of the lake region and the Northwest in the past 24 hours and there is much unsettled weather over the country this morning. It continues very warm in the upper Mississippi valley and the West, with temperatures in the eighties. Some what lower temperatures prevail in the Northwest. The pressure is normal in the Atlantic slope and the southern states and generally below the average elsewhere.

TEMPERATURE TODAY  
8 a. m. 72°; 12 noon 73°  
Average in Boston yesterday, 67°.

IN OTHER CITIES  
(8 a. m. today)

Albany 72°; New York 70°; Buffalo 70°; Chicago 72°; Philadelphia 70°; Denver 66°; Portland, Me. 66°; Des Moines 66°; San Francisco 66°; Jacksonville 78°; St. Louis 80°; Kansas City 78°; Washington 74°; Nantucket 70°.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Sun rises 4:45; High water, 5:31; 1:39 a. m., 3:01 p. m.; Sets 8:17; Day, 14:29.

LIGHT DAY LAMPS AT 7:24 P. M.

## BANK CLEARINGS FOR JULY MAKE SATISFACTORY SHOWING

Three Per Cent Loss Compared With Aggregate of Last Year But a Gain of Nearly Four Per Cent Over Corresponding Month of 1911.

July bank exchanges, according to the statement compiled by R. G. Dunn & Co., which includes returns from 128 leading centers, make a fairly satisfactory comparison with the two preceding years, the total aggregating \$13,476,419,674, a loss of 3.1 per cent as compared with the same month last year, but a gain, as contrasted with the corresponding month in 1911, of 3.8 per cent. When the restrictive effect of the long pending tariff legislation and the uncertainty as to what changes will be made in the national currency system are taken into consideration, this exhibit may be regarded as quite favorable, and as reflecting notable activity in many important industries.

New York reports decreases of 7.3 and 2.3 per cent, respectively, as compared with 1912 and 1911, but with few exceptions, the leading cities in other parts of the country make substantial gains, so that the total of all outside centers is 2.5 per cent larger than last year and 12.1 per cent in excess of two years ago. Smaller bank clearings at Boston and some other cities in the New England states, which to a considerable extent is probably a reflection of the temporary slowing down in the textile industry, result in some loss in the total as contrasted with last year, although improvement appears at several centers.

Generally favorable returns are made by the leading cities in the middle Atlantic states, well maintained activity in the more important industrial and commercial lines being indicated by larger exchanges than in either year at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton, Trenton, Wheeling and other points.

The south Atlantic states continue to make a favorable comparison with both years, and while there is still some contraction at a number of centers, it is more than made up by the substantial improvement which appears at Baltimore, Norfolk, Columbia, S. C., and Washington.

The returns by the cities in the central South continue to show more or less irregularity, sharp falling off appearing at several leading centers, among them New Orleans, Memphis, and Knoxville, but it would seem that general business conditions are satisfactory, because good rains over one or both years are seen at such important cities as St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Mobile, Galveston, Austin, Oklahoma, Tulsa and Little Rock.

Well maintained distribution of sea-

## BUSINESS IN ANTHRACITE COAL IS HOLDING STEADY

The past week has been a rather uneventful one in the anthracite market, says the Coal Trade Journal. The companies' agents here report that while they do not have any accumulation of orders on their books, yet business continues to come along from week to week in sufficient volume to prevent the necessity of any general curtailment of production. Independent shippers have not found it necessary to reduce their prices below circular except in a few instances on the less favored sizes.

Stove coal holds in good demand in nearly all sections, and dealers cannot seem to secure as much of this size as they desire, even with the easier conditions prevailing the past few weeks. Egg and nut are dull, and the companies are placing considerable of these sizes in storage piles. Pea coal is weak, and lower prices are being made on this grade by some shippers as inducement to taking on further stocks.

Steam sizes are quiet, as has been the case for some weeks. Prices remain on about the same basis for the small sizes and no material change is anticipated on these grades before fall.

The excitement regarding the Pennsylvania tax on anthracite has pretty well subsided, and with practically all the companies asking the advance which it entails in the cost, it only remains for the retailers to pass it along to the consumer, which will be the logical outcome of the matter.

The bituminous market is strong. Southern coal is coming forward to the market now more freely than for some time. All shippers report that temporarily at least, the loading at Hampton Roads is much improved, and where last month barges were kept waiting a week they now receive fairly prompt loading. The steamers are now making regular trips, practically on schedule time.

While the spot market is not brisk, there is more demand for quick coal than a month ago, and inquiries from consumers are frequent. Prices are being held at about the same level as for several weeks past. The bulk of the sales of New River and Pocahontas are at \$3.90 to \$4.10, although some houses are reported asking as high as \$4.25.

The demand for contract coal continues unabated in spite of the fact that many of the larger consumers are on short time. There has been so much said of late regarding the anticipated car and labor shortage, and with the experience of last winter, many buyers will plan to take on as much stock from now on as

reasonable merchandise and actively operated industrial plants in practically every part of the central states are indicated by the remarkable uniformity over both years and the increase in the total for that section.

There are a few points showing loss but they are insignificant and do not detract from the gratifying exhibit made by Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Columbus, O., Toledo, Dayton, Youngstown, Springfield, O., Evansville, South Bend and other centers.

Favorable crop prospects and fine harvests already obtained here stimulated confidence throughout the Western states, and there has been a considerable increase in commercial activity, larger bank exchanges at Minneapolis, Duluth, Des Moines, Sioux City, Cedar Rapids, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Topeka, Wichita and numerous other points, reflecting a substantial increase in general business operations.

Conditions on the Pacific slope are apparently fairly satisfactory at most cities, for while some loss at San Francisco, Los Angeles and a few less important centers results in somewhat smaller bank clearings than a year ago there is a very good gain over 1911.

	1912	1911
New Eng. ....	\$892,216,125	\$881,401,902
Mid. Atl. ....	1,170,202,948	1,131,786,328
So. Atl. ....	357,304,210	356,474,020
Southern ....	622,359,392	620,657,867
Cent. West ....	1,091,831,563	1,064,058,651
Western ....	635,746,806	581,653,920
Pacific ....	325,818,106	325,010,527
Total ....	\$6,131,409,651	\$5,757,692,227
N. Y. city ....	7,344,929,623	7,921,982,229
U. S. ....	\$13,476,419,674	\$13,898,685,150

	1912	1911
July ....	\$35,088,000	\$34,255,000
June ....	34,531,000	34,285,000
May ....	33,843,000	33,749,000
April ....	34,439,000	33,843,000
March ....	34,026,000	33,843,000
February ....	31,613,000	31,613,000
January ....	32,651,000	31,613,000

Considerable commercial and industrial activity in many parts of the country is shown by the substantial improvement in bank exchanges, as compared with the two preceding years, which appears at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Minneapolis and other important centers. The figures in detail follow:

	1912	1911
Boston ....	\$690,825,018	\$709,011,833
Philadelphia ..	708,515,975	688,502,370
Baltimore ....	163,293,000	161,133,392
Pittsburgh ....	252,458,000	247,191,526
Cincinnati ....	113,459,000	116,227,300
Cleveland ....	127,408,115	110,144,442
Chicago ....	1,243,109,431	1,217,131,184
Minneapolis ..	97,435,218	81,872,901
St. Louis ....	328,536,627	322,828,571
Louisville ....	231,459,000	235,901,783
Kansas City ..	62,370,013	57,512,383
St. Paul ....	72,362,304	71,610,887
San. Fran. ....	219,174,353	228,229,572

they can induce the shippers to deliver on contracts.

Pennsylvania coal is now finding quite a ready market at prices satisfactory to the producers. While the demand for cheaper grades is not as active as could be wished, yet there has been a noticeable increase in the number of inquiries for the lower priced coals, and shippers expect a good market during the fall months. All-rail deliveries are very prompt, and cars have been quite plentiful at most times the past few weeks.

## HARD JOLT FOR EXPRESS STOCKS AND PRICES DROP

The path of the express stocks this year has been especially thorny, and prices of all have bowed lower and lower in the face of one unfavorable factor after another.

To start with, profits in recent years have shown serious shrinkage. Then, Jan. 1 last the parcel post service was inaugurated in this country. Beginning the fifteenth of this month the limit of 11 pounds by parcel post will be increased to 20 pounds and rates in certain particulars will be decreased. As of Oct. 15 rates to be charged by express companies must be reduced on the average 25 per cent and various changes in practices and service must be made, all of which will increase the operating costs of the companies. Revision of intrastate rates is threatened.

The express companies in years gone by have been extremely prosperous and the stocks have sold at high figures. Last month all made new low records. Some have recovered somewhat, and the United States stock is 49½ and Wells-Fargo 99½, comparing with low points of 43 and 91 respectively.

American Express Company suffered an individual blow in the suit brought by a stockholder in Boston & Maine attacking the contract between the road and the company, and a decline of 12½ points. Tuesday, at a decline of 12½ points. Below are tabulated the recent low prices of the four big express stocks, the highest level at which they have ever sold, and the date of this record high price:

	Recent High	Low	Record
Adams Express ..	129	120	29
American Exp. ....	117½	115	57½
U. S. Express ....	43	38	23
Wells-Fargo ....	91	125	34

\*500 per cent dividend included.

## ERIE RAILROAD MAKES PUBLIC ANNUAL REPORT

Very Favorable Exhibit of Earnings Is Offered for the Year—Surplus Expansion Is Particularly Good

### REMARKABLE GROWTH

NEW YORK—Erie has issued preliminary income account covering all lines for year ended June 30, 1913, which compares as follows:

	1912	1911
Total oper. revenue	\$62,647,350	\$56,492,369
Oper. exp. and taxes	46,148,700	42,508,253
Operating income	16,500,650	13,984,117
Other income	6,133,812	4,009,039
<b>Total income</b>	<b>\$22,634,462</b>	<b>\$18,043,156</b>
Int. rent, etc.	14,328,730	14,016,340
<b>Net corp. income</b>	<b>\$8,305,732</b>	<b>\$4,026,815</b>
App. for add. and bet.	657,288	282,452
Sink. and res. funds	765,519	649,612
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>\$6,882,925</b>	<b>\$2,794,751</b>

"Surplus after appropriation for sinking and reserve funds \$7,340,156 is 15.3 per cent on \$47,892,400 first preferred, compared with 7.05 per cent last year. After deducting 4 per cent dividends on first preferred and \$16,000,000 second preferred, the balance, \$4,784,460, is 4.25 per cent on \$112,375,000 common, compared with 0.73 per cent previous year.

### MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bachie & Co., New York: The business of the country is in surprisingly large volume. The stock market is due for a reaction. The rise has been largely due to and at the expense of the parties who were short of stocks. Southern Pacific is centering attention upon itself because of the probable near announcement of dissolution price. It is one of the stocks which has been for some time under abnormal pressure and has undoubtedly been crowded much below its real worth. For 22 years this stock went without dividends—all the earnings being turned into improvements. It has paid dividends now since 1906 and its dividend power is established.

I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston: True the advance has been registered in a dull market, thus leaving it open to the imputation that it is a rise accomplished by professional traders. But investment courage is so rapidly returning as a result that large financial interests are anxious to have the market hold, or even go higher.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston: Outside of a few of the leaders which have been somewhat oversold there has been no general progress toward higher prices. It is not improbable that some further advance may be brought about in special stocks, but we feel that it is unwise to make purchases at this time and prefer to recommend sales of stocks on strong days.

Ballard & McConnell, Pittsburgh: We have frequently expressed the opinion, and we reiterate it, that listed bonds, enjoying a fairly broad market, and standard stocks supported by a long dividend-paying record, are likely to advance more over the next two years than they are likely to decline over the ensuing few months, and therefore investment purchases of this class of securities are not only reasonably safe, but they are obtainable on a more attractive basis than has been possible at any previous time in years.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The Wall street stock market is a fair, trading proposition, two sided and more inviting each week. The all one-way pessimism has given way to a moderate idea of courage, based on good crops, on cessation of European war and consequent gold hoarding, on expectation of repurchasing of securities by Europe, on record-making foreign trade, on emergence from many of our economic troubles. It's a fair argument, that for further rally on crops and good business this autumn—a good market to buy into on the easy days.

## STEEL ORDERS ARE REDUCED

NEW YORK—Steel unfilled orders on its books as of July 31 last was 5,309,318 tons, compared with 5,807,317 tons on June 30 last, a decrease of 407,901 tons.

### LINSEED OIL PRICES HIGHER

The American Linseed Oil Company has advanced its prices of all grades of raw American linseed oil 1 cent and is now quoting city brands at 51¢ and western brands at 50¢ and 51¢. The quotation for Calcutta seed remains unchanged at 70¢.

### INDIANA GETS GLASS PLANTS

LA PORTE, Ind.—The Central Cut Glass Company, an Illinois corporation of \$150,000, which has two plants in operation, will erect its main plant here. The plants at Walkerton and Saginaw, Mich., are to be removed here as soon as a building is ready.

### ANOTHER CARNEGIE LIBRARY

GRIDLEY, Cal.—City Clerk Fred Mosch has been told that the Carnegie corporation has appropriated \$7000 for a library here.

## VIEWS OF CHICAGO BANKERS ON FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

Belief Generally Expressed That Monetary Situation Is Easing Up and That Sentiment Is Improving—Banks Are Thought to Be in Strong Shape

CHICAGO—John J. Mitchell says sentiment is improved in all directions, and especially in the East. New York banks are in a better position to meet crop moving than in former years, as speculation in stocks is not absorbing a great amount of funds.

"I do not anticipate a higher rate for money in September and October," he says, "than the last fortnight witnessed. On the contrary, rates may become easier the next few weeks, as European bankers are getting into a position where they are willing to buy our finance bills and liquidate some indebtedness from the large balance of trade within the last year. Present demand for money is not urgent, but merely reflects a large volume of general business. Banks are extending regular customers accommodation to finance actual needs, but no inclination is shown to loan for new enterprises."

President Reynolds of Continental & Commercial National Bank, believes conditions improved in the money market.

"The monetary situation has been easing constantly during the past two weeks," he says, "and bankers and business interests display a better spirit. They feel assured there will not be a panic. A large demand for money is expected during autumn and rates will be stiff, but that is not an unusual condition for this season. We are well prepared to meet the demands of crop financing. Our deposits Wednesday were just \$150,000 less than a year ago, while bank balances, included in total, stood about \$1,000,000 more than a year ago."

"These figures show that interior banks must be in a pretty strong shape, or they would be drawing funds from the centers. President Reynolds of Continental & Commercial National Bank, believes conditions improved in the money market. "The monetary situation has been easing constantly during the past two weeks," he says, "and bankers and business interests display a better spirit. They feel assured there will not be a panic. A large demand for money is expected during autumn and rates will be stiff, but that is not an unusual condition for this season. We are well prepared to meet the demands of crop financing. Our deposits Wednesday were just \$150,000 less than a year ago, while bank balances, included in total, stood about \$1,000,000 more than a year ago."

## POSITION OF ADAMS EXPRESS COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD FOURS

NEW YORK—Adams Express \$36,000,000 collateral trust gold 4s, the only funded debt of express companies, have exhibited rather unexpected stability around 80 in the face of weakness in express stocks. At present price these collateral 4s, or the \$12,000,000 due in 1948, actually indicate a recovery of 1¼ from the low of the year April 8.

Their steadiness is accounted for in the fact that they are issued against stocks and bonds owned which yield sufficient income to meet, with a comfortable margin, the interest. They do not depend on earnings from express.

There are two issues of these collateral 4s, both given as dividends to stockholders as indemnity against a possible loss arising because the company is a voluntary association, and stockholders are, collectively and individually, liable for debts of the company. The first issue of \$12,000,000, made in 1908, matures in 1948. There are outstanding \$8,400,500, the remainder, \$3,599,500, having been deposited as part of the security, aggregating \$12,999,500 par value, pledged under the bonds. Depositing of these bonds was in pursuance of a right accorded the company by the trust deed. The amount of collateral so deposited was received originally as dividends on shares held by the company, a joint stock association.

The remainder of security under the

### NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—The large New York operators in recognition of the curtailed output of turpentine have made a further upward price revision, and spot stocks are now quoted at 39½ cents, an advance of about 1¼ cents since the beginning of the week. Receipts of new spirits continue large, but more or less of an improvement has been noted in consumption. The spirits are offered in some quarters at 38½ cents spot per gallon ex-yard and at 39 cents per gallon dock.

Rosin—There has been a further substantial marking up in quotations for rosin. Common now rules at \$4.25 against \$4 in the first few days of the week. Graded B sells at \$4.40, while F rules at \$4.65. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$4.25, graded B \$4.40, D \$4.50, E \$4.60, F \$4.65, G \$4.75, H \$4.75, I \$4.80, K \$5.25, M \$5.75, N \$6.50, WG \$7, WW \$7.25.

Tar and Pitch—Kiln-burned tar is still almost unobtainable in the local market, although no further price revision from the 6½ cents per barrel level is noted. No change is noted in the producing ranks where the only source of supply is said to be from Pensacola, Fla., other producing centers at Jacksonville and Savannah having shut off production some time ago. Retort tar is quoted at \$6 per barrel, unchanged, while pitch continues to move freely into consuming channels at \$4.25 and \$4.50.

London—Turpentine spirits, 28s 4½d. Rosin, American standard, 10s 6d. Rosin, American fine, 17s.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits quiet at 28s 9d. Rosin, common, 10s 9d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady. Good, \$3.40. Spirits steady; machine, 34½c.

## CONSOLIDATED GOLD FOURS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Price at Present Below the Low Record of 1908 Notwithstanding High Class of the Security—Financial Policy

### DIVIDEND PROSPECTS

NEW YORK—Pennsylvania's consolidated gold 4s of 1948 are commanding some attention. Those bonds were sold in 1908 when the Pennsylvania needed funds and the country had not recovered from the panic. They were absolutely the best the company had to offer. The low price that year was 100; the consolidated gold 4s of 1948 have since sold as high as 105½. The price at the present time is below the low record for 1908 and the yield is a fraction over 4 per cent.

It must be admitted that the increase of from \$251,700,000 to \$490,977,000 in Pennsylvania's outstanding stock during the past decade gives the shareholders something to think about. In 1902 Pennsylvania was paying 6 per cent dividends and the annual dividend requirements called for \$15







# THE HOME FORUM

## An Author's Repair Department

That the relations between publisher and author are not always those of a strictly businesslike severity may be inferred from a bit of amenity published by the Century Magazine. The editors say that Ellis Parker Butler adventurously submitted a story to them and that the function of an editor being to criticize and find fault, it was proposed to Mr. Butler, as tactfully and as humanely as the seriousness of his misdeeds would permit, that some changes in the story might possibly improve it. This reply was forthcoming:

E. P. BUTLER LITERARY FACTORY  
242 State St., Flushing, N. Y.  
Department of  
Correction and Repairs.

April 30, 1913.

The Century Magazine, New York.

Dear Sir—  
Regarding your memo, of yesterday in regard to the 1913 model story recently purchased by you from this company, would say we cannot understand why you have found so many repairs necessary. While we only guarantee our product for one year from date of purchase, all goods are examined before shipment, and

should reach you in good condition, and stand any ordinary wear and tear for 12 months. We cannot understand your complaint. Is it not possible you have allowed sand to get in the gear box of the story?

However, we are shipping you by this same mail material to replace the unsatisfactory parts, Nos. 13 and 14, and trust that, with these in place, the purchase will give you good satisfaction. In case of any further trouble please address this department.

E. P. Butler Literary Factory,  
Per E. P. B.

E. P. B./E. P. B.  
In answering this communication please refer to Correction No. 987564.

## Giving the Boy Equality

It is my solemn conclusion that in almost every case the wrong doing of a boy, that requires punishment, could have been prevented by the parents, and that they ought to take the punishment themselves. They ought to have honor enough to take it openly and voluntarily, so that he may have the moral effect of seeing such a rare instance of nobility.

Sometimes the parents are more or less blameless people who have turned the boy over to himself before they have taught him to control himself, and sometimes they are foolish enough to think that they can give way in his presence to

any kind of undesirable self-expression without sowing dragon's teeth in their home. If they both, or that one who is responsible for it, will only put the instrument of punishment in the boy's hand and let him apply the rod, it will present to him an appeal of overwhelming moral grandeur. It has been tried.—James S. Kirtley (in "That Boy of Yours").

## Let Us Work

After Christ, work turns to privilege. I count that heaven itself is only work. To a surer issue. Let us work indeed.—E. B. Browning.

## A Nature Word Picture

Across the quiet, maple-shaded road, the upland road far from highways that hum with flying motors, stretches far and wide the beautiful field. Here, where men work with nature for her largesse, they call it, prettily, the "Great Mowing." Its acres of softly rolling surface are bordered here by a double row of great maples, there hedged by thickets of flowering elder. The deep rose of feathery redtop, the silver of the gray-green catkins, the clear flashing emerald of the flags in the moist hollows! This color play, lovely, glorious, in the golden

light of midday. In the misty dawn, in the slow-fading afterglow of sunset, and in the soft dusk, heavenly cool in the provision of night that steals down from the dark pines on the western hill, there is another beauty. In the full pink marvelous light of one lingering sunset, a wandering deer leaped unafraid through the still grasses in the hush of the blowing moment, and in the sheltering thickets disappeared. Over the darkening hills into a silver sky comes, in its time, the rounded pale moon, turning to gold as it sails up the deepening sky. The grasses of the field bend again in its mystic cold light, as the little soft winds of night come astir.—Hartford Times.

## Advantage Seen in Walking Over Aeroplaning

The aeroplane passenger sees very little of the landscape except as a flashing whole. For your real lover of nature walking is the one ideal means of getting about. If you really love the world and love to see it close and clear, you will go afoot, and you will not have too many companions; perhaps you will have no companion. When you arrive you have the exhilaration not only of having done it all yourself, but of having won from the journey all that there is to be won. The survey of one stretch of road in this careful way prepares you for the pleasures to come; it perhaps prepares you for more rapid advance, in eliminating the need to stop and examine every flowering plant. If you have learned the look and the habit of the tall flaring fireweed, next time you come upon it you pass it with a friendly nod.

## What He Loves

If it be asked whether any person is a good man, it is not asked what he believes or what he hopes, but what he loves.—St. Augustine.

# BE STILL, AND KNOW THAT I AM GOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE experience of Elijah at Mt. Horeb should be an unceasing inspiration for renewed courage to those who may be tempted to believe the confusing testimony of the material senses. The Bible records, preceding this experience, many demonstrations of God's power and presence with this prophet. He had been fed by the ravens

at Cherith; had brought unflinching supply to the widow of Zarephath; restored her son from the dead; had seen the fire appear and consume the altar and sacrifice when the false prophets called in vain upon Baal for such a token; out of drought at his command had come rain. Yet after all these proofs of divine protection, when Jezebel threatened Elijah's destruction he seems to have yielded to a sense of fear, self-condemnation and doubt. In this state of consciousness he went up into Mt. Horeb, and the narrative runs: "Behold, the Lord passed by, and a great and strong wind rent the mountains, and brake in pieces the rocks before the Lord; but the Lord was not in the wind; and after the wind an earthquake; but the Lord was not in the earthquake; and after the earthquake a fire; but the Lord was not in the fire; and after the fire a still small voice."

The lesson was not lost upon Elijah for he listened to the voice—the rebuke, the counsel, the guidance of Truth—the declared omnipotence and omnipresence of God, and it is written that he wrapped his face in his mantle and quietly and humbly stood awaiting the further commands of God. Perhaps Elijah had been listening to the argument that of himself he had been doing something, which is almost sure to be followed by the reverse argument that one cannot do the things which are demanded of him by God. Whatever the shadow which the prophet had allowed to fall across his clear understanding and steadfast confidence in the power and presence of God, he evidently needed this rebuke. He had passed untouched through three phases of apparently destructive, material, elemental force, which were certainly sufficiently terrifying to disturb if not to overcome one whose faith was not fixed above material sense. Each time, however, Elijah was forced to turn from the testimony of mortal sense to find that God was not in its manifestation. As he steadfastly stood and refused to accept the evidence of evil,

as he consciously separated evil from any claim to presence or power because God was not in it, he heard the "still small voice" of Truth. This voice declared to him the peace, the harmony, the omnipotence, and the omnipresence of God, before which the clamor of error must ever cease.

If we are not to go down (in belief) with the self-destruction of evil and matter we must find that understanding faith in God which enables us to stand undisturbed while things seem to go to pieces about us. The moment one yields to the temptation to believe in the reality of disorder, one becomes involved in its turmoil. Mortal experience calls upon men to witness the multitudinous manifestations of a so-called life separated from God. They are terrifying and discouraging enough, any of them, but happily another view—the Godward one—has been opened, and if one continues to be mesmerized by the illusions of distorted sense, it is of his own choosing. The once hopeless invalid need no longer watch a consuming disease; the inveterate sinner may cease to look upon the sin which so easily besets him; the one hedged about by poverty may look to a wider horizon. The unlawful conditions of lack, limitation, incapacity, incompetency, failure, accident, disease, contagion, discord, unhappiness—a legion of evils—disappear as we obey the command to come out and be separate from them. On page 96 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the author speaks of this separating process: "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace."

The saving answer to the ceaseless outcry of humanity for peace and healing is not to be found by delving into the unreality of evil, but by knowing God, good, as the only reality. Reason must tell us that God does not know any phase of mortal discord, that He is not

in it and does not lend it His power; therefore our remedy is to know God, to acquaint ourselves with Him, as Job admonishes, "and be at peace," to know only as God knows, which is not to know evil, but to know only good. The knowledge of God is not to be attained by much talking or arguing or disputing, but simply by being still and listening for the still small voice which brings the messages of good to consciousness.

The forty-sixth Psalm, which begins with the assurance: "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble," is a glorious promise of deliverance from the desolations of evil. "Therefore will not we fear," it continues, "though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea. . . . God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved. . . . Be still, and know that I am God." It is this ability to be still in the midst of seeming trouble and tumult—to be so still that the still, small voice of Truth can be heard, in spite of the roar of error—it is this capacity that brings deliverance. If the noise of conflict is getting into consciousness we can silence the senses and feel the calm that comes in the quiet of spiritual understanding.

The same command, "Be still," was given by Jesus when he rebuked the storm and the fear of the disciples, "and there was a great calm." This command can always be heard above the din of conflicting human emotions if we but listen and as we come through continuing trust and reliance to know more of God's presence and power we shall learn to speak it ourselves, with authority, to every phase of error. We shall learn that knowing God is actually contingent upon being still. There is nothing in material sense which can know Him, and it is only in the measure that we rule out its clamor that we find the knowledge of God bringing its own true power and peace to the heart. Why and how it is possible to attain this divine know-

## JEANNE D'ARC KNEW CHINON



(Chinon specially sketched for The Christian Science Monitor)

CHINON has been called one of the "most unspoiled of the towns of Touraine." Perhaps the reason is that it lies somewhat off the beaten track. The ordinary traveler will certainly find his way to Tours, and from there visit the many chateaux with which the neighborhood abounds. He will probably make a pilgrimage to Azay-le-Rideau, but it is doubtful if his energy will take him further. Therefore Chinon remains a little bit behind the times. It is prettily situated on the banks of the Vienne, which to this day is spanned by the broad bridge built by Henry the Second of England when he was lord of these domains. Above the town stands the castle—or rather the ruins of it—enough of which remains for us to reconstruct in imagination the strong fortress which once dominated this part of the country. The Ft. St. Georges and the chapel built by Henry the Second, have vanished, but there are traces left of the fine audience chamber where Jeanne d'Arc had her memorable interview with the French

king. Strong and sturdy still is the Tour de Coudray where she lodged as the King's guest. Many saints and warriors have taken part in the history of Chinon and the Touraine, but the most fascinating of all is the Maid of Orleans.

# Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOSTON, MASS.

## Inexorable Tone of Love

Wronged as we may have been, deeply, repeatedly . . . yes, even with a glowing triumph over us in our defeat and helplessness, we are not free to hate or shut our hearts. "As we forgive," until seventy times seven." This is the solemn side of the sweet prayer; this is the stern, inexorable tone of love. How impossible it is as long as we consider, analyze, merely observe it. As impossible as are the services the mother performs for her child, as long as they are regarded from outside the circle of love. "As we forgive"; let us have courage to continue the prayer.—Churchman.

## Getting a French View

There has been a story told of a certain artist who, finding himself unable to go away one summer for any sort of change, bought a French Baedeker of New York, and proceeded to "see" his native town from a Frenchman's point of view.—Scribner's Magazine.

## WHAT HAPPENED AFTERWARD

THE "Genius" of the short story meets "Gentle Reader" in a library, according to a sketch in the Book News Monthly. Gentle Reader is asking where are the stories of yesterday. He is sure they are no more, for the tales he reads in the current magazines have no hero, only somebody called he who is long and lean; no paragon of manly beauty and nobleness. There is no heroine, no marvel of charm, millinery and golden hair. Only some body called she, who is plain and well into womanhood. And nothing ever happens. Gentle Reader says: "Once or twice near the end I thought something really was going to happen. 'But it did not!' The tone was languid."

"Not in the story, if—as you seem to think—it really was a story." The

## The Salutation of the Dawn

Listen to the exhortation of the dawn! Look to this day! . . . In its brief course lie all the verities and realities of your existence: The bliss of growth; The glory of action; The splendour of beauty; For yesterday is but a dream And tomorrow is only a vision; But today well lived makes Every yesterday a dream of happiness, And every tomorrow a vision of hope. Look well, therefore, to this day, Such is the salutation of the dawn.

—From the Sanskrit.

## Today's Puzzle

DIVIDED WORDS

1. I am a small red fruit. Divide my syllables and get a dog and to orate in a boisterous manner.  
2. I am an abridged account of anything. Divide my syllables and get a problem in mathematics and a girl's old-fashioned name.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Ebony.

## MODERN SCHOOLS VS. THOSE OF LOGS

THERE is a vast difference between going to school and getting an education, says Arthur Dean in the Craftsman. He goes on: The first is comparatively an easy process: the other can never be bought, is never marked off by grades or years, and never featured by matriculation or graduation. Abraham Lincoln's schooling was limited, but his education was one to be envied. A pitch pine torch may have given more glow to his library of three books than a silvered electrolite casting its rays over a five-mile bookshelf. "Pilgrim's Progress," "Paradise Lost" and the Bible read and reread may have carried him further on the pathway of scholarship than some present, predigested learning transmitted by zealous teachers.

You are in doubt! You see the beautiful school buildings of today and compare them with the log schoolhouse of

yesterday. On the one hand you see the Carnegie library, and on the other a little pile of books religiously kept in paper covers and doled out on special occasions. You regard the modern gymnasium and swimming pool as a paradise within walls when compared with the swimming hole by the overhanging willows. You observe the splendid laboratories with their tools, utensils and chemicals vastly superior to the home shops, the kitchens, and the farms of the early days.

And then you believe that you have confounded the progressive; but remember he is not comparing buildings of concrete with those of logs. He simply questions whether the modern school can do, unaided, as much for the child as did the log schoolhouse reinforced by the home, the church and the work of the community. He is wondering whether a raft of reading material, lightly skimmed, can take the place of a few books—bought by self-denial, guarded zealously, digested thoroughly. He asks you whether technical information of the laboratory unaccompanied by actual work in the field, kitchen or garden can really develop efficiency. He would remind you that a year of daily tasks assigned by the necessities of the occupational home, a year of living with a God-fearing parentage, a year of wholesome civic environment, all supple-

mented by a three months' schooling could and did do more toward educating children than the five hours a day, five days in the week, 160 days in the year sort of schooling which is unaccompanied by duties in a modern home—a home more or less unoccupational and often unsupplemented by a community life of social integrity.

## Sweet Hope

Pindar says, as cited by Plato, that whoever lives a life of justice and holiness, "Sweet hope, delighting, with him lives."

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## Table Secondary

In his autobiography Benjamin Franklin tells how he was benefited by the little regard which his parents inculcated in him for the customary enjoyment of the table. Speaking of his father, he says: "At his table he liked to have, as often as he could, some sensible friend or neighbor to converse with, and always took care to start some ingenious or useful topic for discourse. . . . By this means he turned our attention to what was good, just and prudent in the conduct of life; and little or no notice was ever taken of what related to the victuals on the table, whether it was well or ill dressed, in or out of season, of good or bad flavor, preferable or inferior to this or that other thing of the kind, so that I was brought up in such a perfect inattention to those matters as to be quite indifferent what kind of food was set before me, and so unobservant of it, that to this day if I am asked can scarce tell a few hours after dinner what I dined upon. This has been a convenience to me in traveling, where my companions have been sometimes very unhappy for want of a suitable gratification of their more delicate, because better instructed, tastes and appetites."

## Place You Fill

Console, enlighten and sustain your kind; the place which you fill in the immensity of life sets forth your mission.—Obermann.

## HIGH INCENTIVE OF THE PAGEANT

THAT the drama is the open path from the commonplace to the world of art, where things are seen in a higher and happier light, seems to be the vision of the people who are promoting pageantry in the United States. Indeed a writer in Good Housekeeping seems to think that the United States has invented a pageantry all its own, not so much a representation of what has been or shall be as a symbolizing of the great good things of past, present and future in beautiful and poetic forms. Those who have once gone through one of these great community festivals, wherein everybody has some part and the whole animus, purpose and hope of the place is represented in living pictures and noble processions, are said always thereafter to see everything in terms of the pageant. The knights in the windows become knights and dames striving forward to noble enterprise, and the children at play in the streets make scenes of child life that must stir the people to do better by their little ones than they have in the past.

The moral urge of these projects is the thing that gives their hold on the community. There is now a great association of pageantry, an organization which spreads ideas and ideals all over the land, until the smallest town learns to think soberly and deeply of its existence as a community, to search for those things which type beauty and progress, to be proud of the good and to strive to eliminate that which is not good. At a meeting of the associated pageant-making folk in Virginia recently part of the procession is described as follows:

"The college girls in cap and gown, with

ribbon insignia which gave vivid coloring to their ranks, the city girls in shaded scarfs over white, the country girls in green capes and the little aliens in native dress, not only thrilled the great audience with the sweep of this work for girlhood everywhere, but put the double spell of pageantry and association loyalty upon every girl who marched, making her a part of that living procession for all time. Episode after episode showed by symbolic interpretation the association at work, at play at service. There was a picture of a college conference; a country festival and Maypole dance; a group of industrial girls refusing to mingle, but brought together by little Italian Pippa, who 'passed' with her message that 'all service ranks the same with God.' There was a glorious, colorful water dance."

## Westinghouse Career

George Westinghouse, this year's recipient of the gold medal of the Society of German Engineers, is the inventor of the air brake, among many other valuable devices, and is also largely interested in the development of electric machinery. He backed Tesla financially and with shop facilities in developing the induction motor, and built the first 10 great dynamos for Niagara. He has founded works in the United States, Canada, and in several European countries, employing about 50,000 workmen. The Grashoff medal is awarded annually to the man who has done prominent work in the engineering field, and is coveted as the blue ribbon of the German mechanical world.—Argonaut



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, August 9, 1913

### The Present Business Situation

ANY ONE who has watched the trend of business lately will admit that an improvement has been in progress. There has been an expansion in various lines of trade in the face of much that is disturbing and discouraging. Consequently sentiment is more hopeful. The feeling is entertained that after the crops have been harvested and the tariff and currency legislation has been disposed of business again will move forward at an accelerated pace. Such handicaps as tight money, labor troubles, corporation prosecutions and political disturbances throughout the world have exerted no little influence in hampering trade. But the opinion is now freely expressed that the worst of these difficulties are behind us, that uncertainties as to their consequence were greater than warranted by conditions and that with the outlook of good crops business is bound to forge ahead.

Capital is so sensitive that until the administration at Washington is able thoroughly to convince the financial world that no legislation that is actually harmful to business will be enacted it need not be expected that stable conditions generally will be maintained. The hand-to-mouth policy of buying and selling is likely to continue indefinitely. This means smaller profits but will hardly diminish the aggregate of transactions to any extent. The consumers' demand is heavy. Much comment has been caused by the decline in government bonds recently, some of which dropped to the lowest quotations ever recorded. There is no doubt that uncertainty regarding the consequences of the proposed currency legislation more than anything else had to do with the slump in prices.

The apparent lack of money throughout the world, which is restraining trade, is an abnormal condition and a temporary one. There are indications of an easier situation approaching and no doubt there will be an abundance of capital for new enterprises and all legitimate needs. It is believed that after the Balkan war expenditures have been financed and confidence is restored abroad Europe will again have large sums for investment. American securities again will be in demand and this country should share largely in the general prosperity of the world. How long it will be until this era has been reached no one knows, but from the steady gains that have taken place lately it is reasonable to conclude that next year will witness great improvement.

The government report on condition of crops issued Friday was the most important of the year. The one unfavorable feature was the deterioration shown in corn. The indicated yield is about half a billion bushels less than that of last year. However, when it is remembered that last year's crop was an exceptionally large one the comparison does not appear so unfavorable. The wheat yield will be somewhat larger than last year's good harvest while the total oats crop will be a little under that of a year ago. If the aggregate outturn of all crops will be about as indicated the country, it would seem, has reason to feel grateful.

### World's Students Welcomed to America

IT IS BOSTON'S good fortune to receive from their ocean journey the numerous party of German students on their way to the congress at Ithaca and to hold them for a few days in an exchange of courtesies that have more than the ordinary value. There is no element of surprise in the observation that they are a highly representative group, standing for the fine culture of the continental universities and in this venture the envoys of that international comradeship whose value does not yield to measurement. There was a frank and almost humorous quality in the admission of one of them that he had learned on the way over of the Mayflower, a good ship of which New Englanders know so much as a part of their being that it is refreshing to realize that others have somewhat to learn of it. Here is the type of the exchange of possessions in knowledge that a visit of this sort accomplishes.

Cornell will gain distinction by being the capital of the world's student realm. While the congress is the eighth of its kind, it meets with the promise of a fuller appreciation of the significance of such an assembling. How far-reaching are the benefits of the communication of men with the purpose and the quality of high learning in the several nations is not to be estimated. It is only certain that it outruns all the limits of scholarship and contributes to the fellowship that is not of universities but includes humanity in its best hopes. Good understanding as the foundation for brotherhood and the promise of the defeat of all the prejudices that bar progress needs no argument. These young men are its exponents and its promise.

### May Mean a Parcel-Carrying Monopoly

THE United States government brooks no competition in the handling of mail matter. It is a statutory offense to enter upon such competition. Exception is made only in the transmission of railway business correspondence. No one may set up a letter-carrying route, or open a place for the reception or delivery of mail, without the sanction of federal authority. The postoffice is a monopoly in the strictest sense of the term—a public

monopoly. It is so in all countries. At present the express companies share with the postoffice the parcel-carrying business. This is the one branch of the postal service in which private competition is tolerated. It is tolerated—or suffered—here only because the parcel post system is still in its formative stage. Following a revision of rates by the interstate commerce commission several months ago, and one which cut deeply into the revenues of the express companies, another revision has just been ordered which, of itself, so it is estimated, will mean a reduction of the existing charges of those corporations to the aggregate amount of \$26,000,000 a year. The companies, for the time being, ask for an extension of the date upon which the rate reductions are to become operative beyond that fixed, Oct. 15 next. This request may be granted. It is quite probable that the matter will be taken to the courts on the plea that such a reduction in revenue will render the payment of further dividends impossible. Equally probable is

it that a compromise shall be reached which will enable the express companies to enter upon another line of activity, and one that, for the present at all events, will not conflict seriously with the parcel post. It is intimated that the corporations entertain the thought of developing, through the employment of their equipment, the distribution of garden products and table necessities.

There can be only one conclusion eventually, however, to the movement already begun, and the government is traveling toward this with mighty strides. Either the express companies will voluntarily withdraw from the parcel-carrying field, or a compromise will be forced upon them whereby the postoffice shall take over their equipment at a reasonable figure. It is quite certain that nothing will be paid for good will, or that so-called franchises will be considered. This will be the more satisfactory method of procedure, since the government must sooner or later develop a system of foodstuff distribution also. What steps may be taken beyond the public monopolization of the parcel-carrying business must be left to conjecture. That this appears inevitable would seem to be a matter sufficient for present consideration.

PERHAPS the gist of a presentment in favor of an immediate lease to the Boston & Maine railroad of what is known as the Hampden railroad, made by the New England Magazine and published in the Monitor, is to be found in the statements covering the failure of the New York Central lines to afford an adequate outlet and inlet to Boston and its tributary territory. For years business that should naturally come to Boston and to central New England has been shunted at Albany and other western points to New York. In explanation of this diversion of traffic from its proper lines the heavy grades of the Boston & Albany and consequent excessive cost of hauling have been offered. This explanation has been accepted as sufficient in some quarters, rejected as insufficient in others. It has long since passed the point of discussion, however, for the fact that Boston and central New England have not been getting a fair share of the traffic to and from the middle West has been recognized on all sides.

It is conceded that Boston has not in the past enjoyed railway communication with the middle West and South at all commensurate with the industrial importance of the section of which it is the commercial center. Recognition of this fact was the inspiring cause of the undertaking that has culminated in placing at the disposal of this city a line that promises to afford an immense saving in time and cost of hauling for all business between central New England and the interior. A work practically begun twenty-two years ago is approaching completion, and the new line possesses engineering features which will leave no further room for complaint or excuse as to heavy grades or excessive hauling cost. How these features are related to fast, safe and economic operation, we are assured, need not be explained to any one conversant with railroading, "for they are essentials, the conditions which all companies strive to secure in building a new line—low grades, few curves and all curves of low curvature." It is held that the conditions which obtain in the construction of the Hampden line will "produce a road that safely can stand operation of a speed of sixty miles an hour for either passenger or freight service."

An artery of this character is what Boston has needed for years; it is the lack of such an artery that has arrested the natural expansion of its commerce, domestic and foreign. If it may be secured now, as seems probable, and henceforth adopted as an integral part of the New England transportation system, at least one great handicap to the commercial and industrial growth of this city and its tributary business territory will be removed.

THE department of agriculture insists that its agents in South America are merely looking up information with regard to meat. There is already a great deal more information on the subject of meat in the United States than the people are willing to use. What is needed is a greater supply.

### When Colorado Was Thought Unworthy

COLORADO is the centennial state of the American Union. That is, it was admitted to the federation in 1876. Its people have just been celebrating in a quiet way its thirty-seventh anniversary. And at the same time they have been recalling the opposition with which its application for admission was received. In the light of subsequent history the character of this opposition takes on a ridiculous aspect. The bill was before Congress for two years. It was, generally speaking, favored by western representatives and senators, opposed by eastern representatives and senators. A passage from an editorial of an eastern newspaper of the time exhibits the basis of the opposition in that section. "The mineral resources of Colorado," says this passage, "exist in the imagination. The agricultural resources do not exist at all." Another eastern newspaper contained an editorial with these words: "There is not a single good reason for the admission of Colorado. Indeed, if it were not for the mines in that mountainous and forbidding region there would be no population there at all. A territorial government is good enough for such unformed communities, and to that they should be confined for a generation to come."

A generation, practically, elapsed between the time these words were printed and the taking of the thirteenth census. There is no need of going into the mineral wealth developed in the meanwhile. The names of Leadville and Cripple Creek are familiar to the world. But in 1910 Colorado had in farms 13,532,113 acres; of these 4,302,101 were improved, and the value of its farm property was \$491,474,806. At the time named its population was 799,024, as compared with 539,700 in 1900, an increase of 48 per cent. It had one city of 213,381 inhabitants, another of 44,395, another of 28,157, another of 29,078, and several communities with population around the 10,000 mark.

This matter is worthy of attention as having a bearing upon parts of the country, its contiguous territory and its insular possessions, still awaiting development. No one is so wise as to predict what the next generation will bring forth, say, for Arizona and New Mexico. On the whole it is better not to indulge in predictions at all, but if they must be made and heard it will be best if they take an optimistic turn. Colorado, at all events, should be a warning to the pessimist.

### Removing a Boston Handicap

SIR EDWARD CARSON has just finished his latest "visitation" of Ulster. For some three weeks he has carried the fiery cross of rebellion through Antrim and Down. The "loyal Orangeman" has been roused as only an Irishman of Sir Edward's genius and temper knows how to rouse him. Invective, that "ornament of debate," as Disraeli called it, has played its part with humor and eloquence. The Unionist clubmen have marched past with the regularity of regulars. The Unionist signalers have flashed their messages across a province. And now the Unionist men of business are to go into council to arrange the organization of a government. On the day when the bill passes in the autumn, Sir Edward threatens St. Stephen's green with a Parliament in Donegal place. And then, in the terrific phrase of the Pompadour, the deluge.

By way of providing an Ararat in this political convulsion it has been proposed that the feeling of the country should be tested by an election or a referendum. Such a method suffers, however, from two disabilities, one of which is to be found on either side of the House. The ministerialists on the one hand, being in a majority, and being a little weary of being proclaimed "an unholy alliance," are rather inclined to justify the appellation, if it seems good to their opponents. The Ulster Unionists, on the other, make no secret of their intention not to accept any decision of the electorate, however arrived at, in favor of home rule. The last determination is so crudely reminiscent of the unsophisticated doctrine, "Heads I win, tails you lose," as to be anathema to every Nationalist. And so the fatal word "civil war" has been once more seriously spoken in the "distressful country."

Supposing, however, for the sake of argument, that the government should be defeated and that the opposition should come in, all that would happen would be that the political storm center would be transferred from Ulster to Connaught. The bearer of the fiery cross would be Mr. Redmond, and Mr. Redmond has as nice a talent for invective, humor and eloquence as Sir Edward himself. Sir Edward has dared the government to order the redcoats to fire on the Ulster Unionists. But if Sir Edward were in the chief secretary's lodge, would he repeat Mr. Balfour's famous apothegm, "Do not hesitate to shoot"? A good deal of water has run under the Liffey bridges since the Consulatus Balfouriensis, and it is to be suspected that that attitude of the Roman father has gone down with it to the sea. In such circumstances, is it not the work of the Christian statesman to find the via media, rather than to hurl forth the challenge of the pagan soldiers, "Take whichever you please, either peace or war"?

IN 1830 THERE were at least 2,000,000 bootjacks in the country. By 1840 the number had increased to 3,000,000. In 1860 it had grown to 6,000,000. Taking into account that 1,000,000 boot wearers had left their homes in the mean time to lead a life in which one boot was usually worked off by application of the toe of the other, thus diminishing the bootjack demand, it is quite probable that the ratio of increase was not maintained through the decade ending in 1870. But if we assume 7,000,000 families to have settled back to a normal state of existence by this time, and allow one bootjack to the family, it will be seen that a little more than forty years ago there must have been something like 7,000,000 bootjacks in the United States.

The bootjack had then reached its high water mark. It was the beginning of the period of the making of the West, and women and girls, as well as boys and men, wore boots occasionally or exclusively, over a large area of the national territory. Yet a change had begun to set in. Little by little the bootleg began to shorten, and as it shortened the bootjack became less indispensable. Yet, making every allowance, there must have been an accumulation of not less than 10,000,000 bootjacks in the country in 1880, when they began to fall rapidly into desuetude. What has become of them?

There was a time when the bootjack held a prominent and honored place in every American household. It was even more necessary to the equipment of the well-regulated home than the hat rack, more necessary than the closet hook, because while the male members of the family could throw their hats and outer coats off anywhere, the removal of a pair of boots by hand was a proceeding from which the great majority of brothers, husbands and fathers instinctively shrank, while attempts to work off tight and damp boots on the rounds of chairs and tables, or between the door and the jamb, was discouraged by all good housekeepers. That the bootjacks might be more attractive to the men, they were frequently covered with Brussels carpet to match the floor, or adorned with the initials of the user in brass-headed tacks, and now and then when they took the form of bridal presents, they were hand painted.

But where are they? What has become of the 10,000,000? You search for them in vain through the museums. Occasionally you come across one in the antique shops, but it does not look real. Apparently, the millions of bootjacks, like the millions of long-legged boots that did noble service for the men of the country through three fourths of the last century, have gone to join the wigs, knee trousers and buckled shoes of an earlier time.

THE Long Island railroad is going to run slower trains. It has discovered that most of the people who use it have plenty of time to allow for the exercise of common sense in the matter of speed. Is not this the case with the patrons of practically all the railroads? And is it not the case with practically all the automobilists?

AT THE end of ten years of state administration, during which period the aggregate income of Minnesota was \$71,759,669.70, there was a balance in the treasury of \$89,713.63. This is running pretty close, but it should be said that Minnesota maintains a high class governmental establishment.

IT WILL be noticed with reference to the experience of Ambassador Gerard that the cost of living is also well up in Berlin. But there, as here, much depends of course, on the way one wants or has to live.

THERE is a division of opinion among public men in Washington on the relative merits of grape and orange juice, but it is pleasing to learn that political partizanship does not enter into it.

### The Fight Against Home Rule

### What's Become of the Bootjacks?